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Americans Halt Meuse River Drive; Tokyo, Manila, and Sumatra Bombed; U.S. Acts to Unify Allies in War-Peace

Roosevelt to implement Dumbarton pacts by personal letters to Stalin and Churchill.

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27—New steps are being put in motion here to break the stalemate which today is blocking the establishment of the United Nations security organization and perpetuating Allied diplomatic disunity in Europe.

Four separate actions, all directed to the same end, were in process:

1. President Roosevelt, it is reported by those who would have access to the facts, is acting to fill in the blank spaces, relating especially to voting procedure and membership of the smaller countries, in the Dumbarton Oaks agreements by direct, personal correspondence with Premier Joseph Stalin and Prime Minister Winston Churchill.

2. Efforts still are being made to bring about a Roosevelt-Churchill-Stalin meeting shortly after the President's inauguration next month and preparations are going ahead for a full-dress conference of all the United Nations as early in the new year as possible to approve the charter of the postwar successor to the League of Nations.

3. The fourth Lend-Lease protocol between the United States, Russia, Great Britain and Canada, determining the flow of war supplies to the Soviet Union until VE-Day, now is ready for signature.

Crusade in Congress

4. Congressional internationalists, led by the B2H2 senators—Ball, Burton, Hatch, and Hill—are planning a new crusade to rescue the postwar-peace plans from the slough of disillusion, and Senator Francis D. Maloney (D) of Connecticut, an influential member of the Military Affairs Committee, is sponsoring a resolution to set up a bipartisan congressional committee to serve as a liaison with the President on war and postwar problems.

Progress has been made through diplomatic channels in bridging the gaps in the Dumbarton Oaks plan, Edward R. Stettinius, Secretary of State, announced at his press conference yesterday afternoon, and it develops today that Mr. Roosevelt himself is taking a hand in the exchange of views and proposals.

The central need is to reach an agreement between Britain and the United States, on the one hand, and the Soviet Union, on the other, on how enforcement action by the security council shall be voted, and, specifically, whether each of the permanent members of the council, which are the "Big Three" plus China and France, shall exercise a veto in any dispute affecting themselves. Russia wants the veto; the United States and Britain presently are against it.

Compromise procedures are under consideration. An illustration of the kind of compromise which could be reached would be to have enforcement action applicable

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By a Staff Artist

Battle Lines in the West

Black arrows indicate main points of pressure by Allied forces. White arrows show centers of German attack. Black line gives approximate position of battle front as of Dec. 25.

Fighting is toughest yet viewed on Western Front; Original Nazi plans miscarry.

By William H. Stringer
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, Allied Expeditionary Force, Dec. 27—Hitler's all-out offensive on the Western Front is definitely losing some of its punch.

It can be stated on the basis of available reports that the immediate threat that the Germans would be able to cross the Meuse and push on has been blunted.

Field Marshal Gen. Gerd von Rundstedt's armies are still violently attack-minded and are maintaining heavy pressure around the perimeter of the Belgian bulge and are concentrating more armor and infantry forward in the vicinity of Rochefort. But though the Germans have reached to within four miles of the Meuse at Celles and Ciney, they have run into Allied troops which are in at least sufficient strength to contain the present spearheads.

Tough Fighting

The struggle in the snow-covered Ardennes has been the toughest no-quarter fighting yet seen on the Western Front. The German Army is battling with the fierceness and trickery of troops which know that this is their final gamble for victory.

The Americans are roused to fury by reported killings of prisoners by the Nazis, by the knowledge of what is at stake, and by losses inflicted by the enemy. Fewer war prisoners are being taken on either side in this battle.

The German High Command, it now may be revealed, has committed the most precious reserves to this offensive—the Fifth Panzer Army, the Seventh Army, and possibly one other panzer army. Hitler himself, it is believed here, devoted his full time to readying the blow.

A qualified military expert now has confirmed what was stated here yesterday—that Germany's original plan has miscarried—that it has been compelled to revise its plan by the heroic defenses of the Americans which prevented a break-through and by the heavy air-blows delivered in four days of unexpectedly good flying weather.

Prospects Uncertain

The question now is whether the Wehrmacht will be able to build up its forward elements again and press on further or whether, resulting from a combination of Allied countermeasures, tank-busting air attacks, gasoline shortages, and general weariness, the battle front will become stabilized.

If, as some officers who ought to know contend, the position is gradually stabilizing, the next job is to prepare means of trapping and destroying these powerful panzers and infantry columns which ventured from fixed defenses.

A week ago I heard Lieut. Generals Patton and William H. Simpson declare in substance, "At last we've got the enemy out in the open. Now is our chance to smash him."

Nevertheless, this menacing German drive has meant that the American soldiers have seen only red and green flares for Christmas lights. Their only Christmas dinner has been the rations snatched at moments when not repulsing incessant attacks. There were times when an enemy advance of another 2,000 yards might have

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Japanese carrier and six warships sunk by U. S. subs—Ring on Budapest tightens.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

Heavy Allied counterattacks have slowed down the German thrust toward the Meuse River.

American reserves thrown in at Celles, four miles from the river, and at Ciney, about six miles to the northeast, have blocked the advance units pushing eastward.

However, the delay may be only temporary, since Marshal von Rundstedt has the advantage of interior lines. He can move his reserves to any point in the 50-mile salient with far greater rapidity than General Eisenhower's commanders can move to oppose them.

Where the next German attempt at a break-through will come remains to be seen. Heavy concentrations of German tanks were reported in the Marche-Hotton sector a few miles east of Ciney. Presumably the Allied supply lines from the port of Antwerp through Liége and Namur to various points on the front are the main target of the present advance.

General Eisenhower evidently attaches considerable importance to the small American force isolated in Bastogne some miles within the battle front. This force, which still was holding out Dec. 25—the last day so far covered by news reports—is being extensively supplied with provisions and equipment by a shuttle service of transport planes. One report said a relief force moving up from the south had finally reached it.

There appeared to be no sign of weakening in the firm hold which Allied forces are maintaining on the two elbows of the German salient at Monschau to the north and Echternach to the south.

On the Eastern Front, the city of Budapest has been completely surrounded by Marshal Tolbukhin's Third Ukrainian Army. Russian heavy artillery completely dominates the Hungarian Capital, including Pest's important industrial quarter.

Marshal Tolbukhin's forces have linked up with Marshal Malinovsky's Second Ukrainian forces, and a drive has begun along both sides of the Danube toward Bratislava, 65 miles to the west, and Vienna, 96 miles away.

Meanwhile, a heavy bombing program in the Pacific was carried out over the holiday with attacks on Tokyo, Manila, and other points. The 21st Bomber Command, ranging out from Saipan, despite a Japanese air attack on that base on Christmas Eve, brought off its fifth raid on the Japanese Capital with, according to the Japanese, 50 planes. Details of the raid are yet to be announced.

The Christmas Day raid on Luzon Island was operated by Liberators which, with fighter escort, attacked Clark Field, near Manila, dropping 44 tons of bombs and destroying 39 of the 50 enemy air interceptors defending the field.

On Dec. 20, British planes taking off from carriers, attacked warehouses and jetties on Japanese-held Sumatra, Southeast Asia Headquarters announced.

Destruction of a large Japanese aircraft carrier, six additional enemy warships and 20 other Japanese vessels by American submarines was reported by the United States Navy.

Western Front:

Nazis Driven Back From Celles

United States troops in a Christmas Day counterattack drove back German armor that had reached Celles, only four miles from the Meuse River and eight miles from the northern bulge of France, Su-

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Sales Tax Drive Foreseen; Urgent Appeal for Tools; Poles-French Name Envoys

The World's Day—December 27, 1944

Boston: State Sales Tax to Offset Track Loss?

State fiscal experts anticipate a renewed drive for a state sales tax to provide new revenue to offset the $6,000,000 annual tax loss expected as the result of a Federal Government request that race tracks be closed. [Page 2.]

Determined action by the Legislature and by businessmen supporting the recent port development plan announced by the Boston Port Authority, was called for by Ralph E. Flanders, President of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, before the Rotary Club of Boston.

Joseph Cole of Lynn was appointed clerk of the Lynn District Court by Governor Saltonstall. He succeeds the late Joseph L. Barry.

New ration point values for canned fruits will not go into effect until 12:01 a. m. next Sunday, the OPA announced, adding that these should not be confused with the new values on processed vegetables and butter, which went into effect Dec. 26.

Payments of jobless insurance will be boosted from $18 to $20 a week in Massachusetts, enabling most war workers to draw up to $400 benefit a year should they be unemployed for 20 weeks, if the recommendation of the State Advisory Council of the unemployment insurance system just filed is approved by the coming legislature. [Page 2.]

First soldiers to be furloughed from regular Army assignments to work at the Watertown Arsenal are on the job there, the Arsenal announced. Skilled mechanics, they will join 49 other soldiers who were returned directly to their work at the arsenal after induction. [Page 2.]

Dr. Frederick E. Terman, head of the Government's Radio Research Laboratory at Cambridge since 1942, while on leave from Stanford University's engineering faculty, was named Dean of the University's School of Engineering by President Doland B. Tressidder.

Washington: Emergency Call for Machine Tools

An emergency call for more machine tools to meet the "urgent demand" for more ammunition and other war supplies was sent out by Jesse Jones, Secretary of Commerce.

Co-operating with an intensive recruiting campaign to end a manpower shortage in the nation's foundries and forges, the National War Labor Board approved wage increases up to 10 cents an hour for workers in this critical industry. [Page 7.]

Strikes in November totaled 375, involving 200,000 workers and 710,000 man-days of idleness, or one tenth of 1 per cent of the available working time, it was estimated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Internationalist senators, faced with a stiff struggle to get the United States into a world security agreement, are intensifying their efforts. [Page 9.]

Gov. Thomas E. Dewey will make a national radiocast on Feb. 8 at the annual Lincoln Day Dinner in the Capital, it was announced. It will be his first address since the presidential campaign.

Europe: Lublin and de Gaulle Exchange Envoys

Exchange of representatives between General de Gaulle's Government and the Polish Committee at Lublin has been announced by the official Soviet news agency, Tass. Christian Fouche represents France, and Stefan Jedrychowski is envoy from the Lublin regime, the announcement added.

A military firing squad in Paris executed Henri Chamberlain, alias La Fonte, Pierre Bony and six other members of Vichy's French "gestapo" convicted of collusion with the Germans.

Confiscation of Paris' Metro subway system by the Government has been demanded by the Paris Liberation Committee on the grounds the Metro's management collaborated with the Germans during occupation.

A warning to the Nazis not to harm foreign workers in Germany has been issued by Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower who declared that grave penalties will fall on those who are guilty of maltreatment.

Without violating censorship, it may now be disclosed that Britain had a white Christmas, caused by a heavy frost which covered the ground.

Almost half of the 1945 governmental income of France will be spent for the war against the Germans and the Japanese, members of the French Consultative Assembly predicted.

David Lloyd George, British Prime Minister when World War I Armistice was signed in 1918, has announced he will retire from Parliament when his present term expires.

National: WPB Schedules 22,232 Trailers

Production of 22,232 commercial truck trailers during 1945 is scheduled by the War Production Board, it was announced in Detroit. The total is more than 7,000 fewer than those authorized for 1944.

A strike vote among the 12,000 members of the Traffic Employees Association of the New York Telephone Company will be taken on Jan. 2 and 3, it was announced. The independent union seeks a general $5 a week increase in pay.

News on Ceiling— Hands Stay Warm

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London, Dec. 27

How he had evolved a way of reading in bed in winter so as to avoid getting his hands cold was described by Mr. A. B. Agard Evans at a conference of the Association of Special Libraries and Information Bureaus in London.

All you had to do was to make micro-film photographs of the reading matter which were then projected onto the ceiling above the bed. The turning of the page, or in other words the changing of the film, was effected by means of a cable release, such as one uses for a camera shutter, held by a warm hand beneath the bed clothes.

'Black Market' Over Rations Is Discounted

By Everett M. Smith
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

No extensive "black market" in food supplies was anticipated in New England today as the result of the sudden cancellation of certain unused red, blue, and sugar ration stamps by the Office of Price Administration—a move which resulted in many and varied repercussions among consumers.

Such reactions ranged from a grin-and-bear-it, honest, patriotic upholding of the OPA's drastic move, coupled with immediate destruction of the worthless stamps as urged, to a hurried effort on the part of others, whose confidence in the OPA had been rudely shaken, to unload their voided stamps on their grocers. The latter are granted a "grace period" of from 10 days to a month within which to turn in their ration currency.

"All we can do is to appeal to the honesty of the public to prevent a black market," a spokesman for the Regional OPA said today. "We are not planning any campaign to crack down on that sort of thing. We are appealing to the patriotism of all in the hope that the situation will take care of itself."

No Danger Expected

On the other hand, Malcolm McCabe, Executive Secretary of the Massachusetts Grocers' and Provision Dealers' Association, said today that he did not foresee any danger that the rationing program would be injured in any way by the acceptance of voided stamps by retailers.

"Both consumers and the grocers have made the rationing program work well in the past," he said, "and they will continue to make it work well in the future.

"It is the grocers upon whom the full blow of this drastic change has fallen the heaviest," Mr. McCabe continued. "It's only natural that many grocers will be approached by customers to whom they have been obliged to say 'no' many, many times when they desired certain scarce commodities, and be tempted to accede to the consumer's desire to unload the now worthless stamps.

Must Get Along

"The question is," he added, "how many times a grocer can go on saying 'no' to a good customer, whom he has come to regard also as a good neighbor—and not as a cheater or a chiseler in any sense of the word. He has his business in which he has invested heavily,

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Hope for Greek Accord Despite Newest Rift

By Reuter

LONDON, Dec. 27 — The Athens conference this evening unanimously decided in favor of a regency for Greece, according to reliable reports reaching here. But a difference of opinion as to when the Regency should be set up was still to be reconciled.

The Archbishop of Athens adjourned the conference until it was necessary to reconvene.

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Dec. 27—Although the Greek conference truce was broken by the E. L. A. S. (Greek Popular Liberation Army) in firing upon a British warship and the second conference called by Prime Minister Winston Churchill has ended without an agrement, hope for a peaceful settlement has not been abandoned.

Although great hurdles remain to be taken, and there is no room for misplaced optimism, it seems reasonable to believe that if the present mood of the conferees continues, there is strong likelihood that the present military and political crisis may be solved in a matter of days.

This hope for success came not only from the opening address of Mr. Churchill but also from replies by Greek Government and E. L. A. S. officials.

The session was held at a secret meeting place, and all delegates surrendered their side arms at the door as they entered. It had been previously agreed that no artillery or air action would be taken on either side while E. L. A. S. delegates were being brought to the conference.

Representatives of the E. A. M. (Greek Liberation Front) whose armed militia, the E. L. A. S. is opposing Greek Rightists and British troops, arrived five minutes after Prime Minister Churchill had begun his speech. After all shook hands around the table, Mr. Churchill began again.

The challenge facing the delegates was clearly and concisely put by Mr. Churchill when he declared, "Today Greece may become a united nation marching

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Churchill Conveyed In Armored Vehicle

By Reuter

Athens, Greece, Dec. 27

Prime Minister Winston Churchill went to yesterday's conference in Athens in an armored command vehicle.

Streets were cleared of pedestrians and armored cars were on guard at every corner. But Greek civilians crowded upon balconies of neighboring houses and a great cheer went up as Mr. Churchill alighted.

No Agreement

ATHENS, Dec. 27 (AP)—Peace terms submitted by E. L. A. S. representatives to the conference called by Prime Minister Winston Churchill were unacceptable, it was announced and the second meeting has closed without an agreement.

Main terms of the E. L. A. S. proposal were:

1. Agreement to a regency so long as no objections are raised by others.

2. Formation of a new cabinet with a President enjoying the confidence of all parties.

3. The new Government's program to be the existing one, which the E. L. A. S. charged Premier

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Civic League Seeks Action To Stiffen Up Billboard Law

By Laura Haddock
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Growing sentiment in various quarters that the Bay State's law regarding billboards is being violated, has prompted the Billboard Committee of the Massachusetts Civic League to meet Jan. 4 to discuss two bills which it may propose to the Legislature next session. These are aimed, they declare, at holding the State Public Works Commission more closely to the provisions already laid down in the "Law Relating to Advertising Signs and Devices within Public View," Section 29-33, Chapter 93, of the General Laws.

It is the contention of the Civic League that the Public Works officials, headed by Commissioner Herman A. MacDonald, are getting around the expressed intention of the law by designating as business areas districts where billboards are applied for. The practice is frequently carried to absurdity, says the Civic League, pointing out that one of these so-called business areas is in the middle of the Lynn marshes.

Commissioner MacDonald, in an interview today, asserted that towns opposed to billboards entirely were, on their part, using zoning to outlaw them. "They say, 'If we can't kill billboards any other way, we'll do it by zoning.'" the Commissioner said. He said his office could not go along with municipalities in attempts to eliminate billboards, "because there's no provision in the law for doing so, and as we see it the billboard business is a legitimate industry."

He said that many of the zoning laws laid down by the towns in this regard were "clearly in conflict with State billboard laws" and that consequently his office felt free to overrule them.

One of the two bills under discussion would amend the law so that "business area" is specifically defined as a district in which 60 per cent of the structures on either side of the highway are "actually

Continued on Page 2, Column 7

German Thrust on West Front Questions High Allied Setup

Do Allied reverses on the Western Front bear any relation to unsolved problems in the High Command?

An authority of unquestioned standing discusses this vital point with a frankness which necessitates his remaining anonymous.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Field Marshal Gen. Gerd von Rundstedt's counteroffensive along the historical invasion route into western Europe has provoked many types of comment.

But there has been little reference to the changes in the Supreme Command since D-Day.

When the invasion of western Europe started, the setup of the Supreme Command was as follows: Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower was Supreme Commander of the Allied Expeditionary Force; and he had under him three commanders, one for each fighting service, Admiral Sir Bertram Ramsay for sea, Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery for land, and Air Chief Marshal Trafford L. Leigh-Mallory for air.

Changed in September

That setup remained unaltered until the first of September, when Marshal Montgomery reverted to command of the 21st Army group and ceased to have any responsibilities for land fighting outside the area of his own group.

General Eisenhower descended, so to speak, from his perch command and assumed personal control of land fighting, retaining, however, his supreme responsibility.

Air Chief Marshal Leigh-Mallory was appointed to the Far East and was killed in a mysterious air disaster. Since then, no supreme air commander has been appointed, although a deputy is functioning.

Meanwhile, General Eisenhower is exercising direct control of the British and American land components. He already has taken on extra duties of co-ordinating land operations on a 450-mile front. His highly skilled opponent, Marshal von Rundstedt, proved himself capable of seizing an opportunity which, at least partially, was made by Allied underestimation of their position.

In the view of many competent observers, it is necessary in modern war for a commander in the field to keep himself fresh and free

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One-Millionth Second To Snap X-Ray Photo

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 27 (AP)—Officials of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, Baltimore, have disclosed the development of an X-ray machine which takes a picture in one millionth of a second.

The high-speed picture-taking machine was made in answer to a request from military ordnance engineers for a way to take pictures of an artillery shell as it passed through the muzzle of the gun and as it pierced a plate of armor, company spokesmen reported.

Hemispheric 'Irritants' Listed For Parley Called by Mexico

By Neal Stanford
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27—With Mexico calling a meeting in the near future of Foreign Ministers of all the American republics excepting Argentina, three problems in particular that have become hemispheric irritants are scheduled for re-examination and it is hoped mutual solution.

The Argentine question, whether or not formally on the agenda, is certain to figure prominently in discussions. The military dictatorship of Gen. Edelmiro Farrell has been quarantined by all but four of the rest of the American nations as fascist and pro-Nazi.

Then there is the relationship of the American republics to the proposed Dumbarton Oaks world security league. While Latin-American countries recognize that they are not entitled to permanent seats on any league council they do incline to the Canadian view that there should be semi-permanent or regional secondary seats on the council proportioned according to ability to enforce league decisions.

Finally there are innumerable postwar problems that need immediate consideration such as development of natural resources, trade relations, and economic co-operation.

Postwar Problems on Agenda

While other Latin-American countries have been pressing for a conference of Foreign Ministers for some time it is Argentina, which is to be excluded from this coming parley, which has made the strongest bid for a conference through the Pan American Union of which it is still a member despite diplomatic ostracization.

The coming parley of Foreign Ministers falls outside of the

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Paris Rocks Again Under Nazi Bombs

By the Associated Press

Paris, Dec. 27

A group of planes bombed Paris last night, giving the French capital its first aerial bombardment since Aug. 27, immediately following the city's liberation by the Allies.

The bombers were not officially identified, but the fact that only a few appeared over the City virtually precluded any possibility that the bombs might have been dropped by accident from Allied aircraft.

Steel Firm Celebrates By Boosting Production

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 27—The 2,300 employees of Rustless Iron and Steel Corp., of Baltimore, celebrated the company's 20th anniversary today by increasing the daily production figures 22 per cent as a present to the men on the front, C. L. Kingsbury, Vice-President and General Manager of Rustless, announced at a noon luncheon in Baltimore.

Rustless, which fabricates stainless steel all for war materials was praised for "this splendid example" by Rear Admiral C. E. Woodward, chief of the incentive division of the United States Navy, who said achievement of the goal should be "a stimulant to other companies."

Portsmouth Ready to Hail City's First Woman Mayor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Dec. 27—Mayor and Governor-Elect Charles M. Dale today disclosed that he would hand over the mayoralty reins of this city to Portsmouth's first woman mayor, Mrs. Mary C. Dondero, on New Year's Day, with a municipal debt $170,000 less than it was two years ago, and a tax rate $1 below that of 1943.

The most important issue facing the new chief executive who won the mayoralty contest by seven votes from Ira A. Brown, Republican, will be that of building some kind of vocational school for returning war veterans, particularly for the thousands of prospective naval dischargees stationed at the Navy Yard here, according to Mayor Dale.

In the last two years, Mayor Dale disclosed, the city has not borrowed a single dollar, while the city debt has been cut from $612,000 to $437,000. Thus the city's first and New England's second woman Mayor, will find the local finances in what Mayor Dale termed "first-class" condition.

Originally defeated by eight votes in the recent election, Mrs. Dondero picked up enough votes in the recount to put her seven ahead. Two years ago, she was defeated by Mayor Dale by less than 100 votes, so her close victory this time was extremely gratifying to her friends. She moves into the City Hall after four years as the city's first woman Councillor, and with four years of experience in the State's House of Representatives.

Elected to her fifth term in the Legislature, Mrs. Dondero will share her services between the city and the State, traveling to Concord two or three times a week. Meanwhile, Mayor Dale will return as Governor to the State House where he previously served as a State Senator.

The final tabulation of mayoralty votes gave Mrs. Dondero a total of 2,117 to 2,110 for her Republican opponent, the closest mayoralty race in the city's history. Thus, the one-time "beauty contest" winner for the title of Miss Portsmouth, and an attractive mother of four girls, shares with Mrs. Alice Burke of Westfield, Mass., the distinction of becoming Mayor of a New England city.

Two of Mrs. Dondero's daughters are married, one living in Wakefield, R. I., the other in Falmouth, Mass. Another daughter is a Wac and the fourth is awaiting call to duty as a Wave.

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Weather Predictions

Cloudy—Warmer

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Loss of Race-Track Revenue May Revive Sales Tax Drive

By John Bond

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A revival of the drive for a sales tax in Massachusetts was seen in State House circles today as an aftermath of the Federal Government's request that race tracks close down and the loss to the State of gambling revenue totaling more than $6,000,000 annually.

While opponents of gambling point out that the state revenue loss will be far outweighed by eliminating the economic loss which accompanies race track betting, the fact remains that the State Treasury will be minus $6,000,000 if racing is banned throughout the 1945 season.

The state has come to depend upon the race track revenue to help balance the state budget, even though the $572,562,468 bet at the tracks since 1935, when legalized betting began in Massachusetts, has resulted in loss of millions of man-hours to productive industry through absenteeism and loss of many millions of dollars to Bay State track followers.

State's Limited Resources

To make up the tax loss to follow closing of the tracks the only sizable sources of revenue available, fiscal experts say, are a sales tax, a state lottery or some form of withholding tax on wages and salary. Strong opposition to the lottery from religious groups and good government organizations, and the impracticality of imposing more withholding taxes on pay envelopes already heavily hit, leaves the sales tax as the most likely source, in the opinion of most observers.

Unless some source of new revenue is tapped by the Legislature it appears that a proposal for further liberalization of old age assistance will meet with little favor in the 1945 session.

This proposal, filed by the Massachusetts Society for Old Age Pensions, would increase present minimum payments, eliminate the legal responsibility of children to contribute to the support of their parents, and would make non-citizens eligible for old age assistance.

Would Mean Big Jump

It has been estimated that adoption of the full program would jump the cost of old age assistance $25,000,000. The present annual total cost of aid to the aged is in the neighborhood of $36,000,000.

Unless a sales tax is adopted, the loss of revenue, it was pointed out by some experts, probably would prevent Governor-elect Tobin from carrying his fight for abolition of the State tax on cities and towns to balance the State budget. This tax, which now stands, at about $5,000,000 annually, is assessed on the 351 cities and towns of the State and falls heaviest on real estate owners.

The Governor-elect has indicated that he would favor imposition of no new taxes. The Federal Government's crack down on the race tracks, however, may compel Governor-elect Tobin to change his position. Even to hold the line at the present level of State expenditures would require some new revenue to offset the loss of the State's share in legalized race track gambling.

Tobin May Revive Old Hope

Governor-elect Tobin may, therefore, feel that he must revive his own fight for a sales tax, which goes back to 1938 when he strongly advocated on the public platform a 2 per cent retail sales tax to alleviate the public welfare load carried by the cities and towns.

It is believed significant in some quarters that Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, and Thomas H. Buckley, Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, frequently mentioned as a possible successor to Commissioner Long, are both advocates of the sales tax.

Commissioner Long, who, by the way, may surprise political observers and be reappointed by the new Governor despite past differences, was one of the first and most ardent advocates of the tax on retail sales. Mr. Buckley came out for the tax in 1938 when as State Auditor he served as Chairman of a special commission on Taxation and Public Expenditures which recommended a 2 per cent consumer's sales tax to finance the emergency relief load.

Boston to Collect Holiday Wrapping

Christmas package wrappings and other waste paper will be salvaged tomorrow as the final paper collection of 1944 is run off in all of Bostons wards.

Citizens were urged today by George G. Hyland, Boston Salvage Director, to set their paper bundles out on the sidewalks tonight or early in the morning, since the city-wide collection will begin quite early because of the territory to be covered.

"These Christmas wrappings can be reprocessed and are needed for food containers, bomb bands and a thousand other military supply accessories," Mr. Hyland declared.

Jobless Pay Rise to $20 Weekly Urged

Raising of the maximum of unemployment compensation payments from $18 to $20 a week is recommended by the State Advisory Council of the Division of Employment Security in its biennial report to the Legislature just filed.

This increase will make possible the payment of a total of $400 within a benefit year to the war worker who remains out of a job for 20 weeks. The Advisory Council does not propose lengthening the present maximum duration of payments beyond approximately five months.

Most of the war workers who get out of a job in Massachusetts will draw the full $20, if the Legislature approves and they are out of work that long, because their high wages and continuity of employment have built up the necessary credits.

On Same Basis

In advising the $20 payment, the Council put the unemployment insurance maximum on the same basis as workmen's compensation and the G. I. Joe bill recently passed by Congress, both of which set $20 as their top figure.

This was the only important change recommended in the unemployment insurance system. While organized labor is asking higher rates, the Advisory Council felt it could not seek higher benefits for the war worker than Congress had legislated in readjustment allowances for the returning war veteran.

A bill requiring a maximum of $22 was filed last week by the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor and the State Council of the Congress of Industrial Organizations is preparing to file tor $26. Both bills seek extension of the duration period to 26 weeks.

No opposition to the $20 proposal is expected from manufacturers, though the increase of the maximum to $20 ultimately will cost employers more, as they are the only source which provides the funds for the payment of unemployment compensation.

Effect on Tax

The larger expenditure necessitated by a $20 maximum probably will result in time in a slight increase in the tax rates for experience rating. This is a provision of the law enabling employers who give steady jobs to workers to obtain reductions in their taxes.

Before urging an increase in the number of weeks for which payments to the jobless can be made, the Council felt it advisable to see what the necessities were in the postwar period. Past experience led it to conclude that 20 weeks was enough in normal times. If the postwar situation showed that a longer duration was then necessary, the Council believed there was plenty of time to make the change.

No revision was asked of present law governing payments where workers are made idle by a strike in which they are not interested, or employees who voluntarily quit their jobs. Organized labor asked that in both instances jobless benefits be paid. The Advisory Council felt the present law withholding payments was sound, and stood on it.

Arsenal Workers Find New Ways

Men at Watertown Use Ingenuity and Brawn for Ordnance

On the left is Al Silva of East Boston, a machine operator who designed a boring and facing head for the elevating housings on 240 mm. gun mounts, and received a $90 award. At right are Ralph Hiltz, left, and Leslie Shannon, checkers in the carriage division shop. They won $250 by figuring out ways of salvaging 3-inch guns and turning them into 105 mm. guns.

Watertown Arsenal Gets Men Furloughed by the Army

By Zilpha R. Gilstrap

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

First soldiers to be furloughed from the Army to take their places on the production line at the Watertown Arsenal are on the job there as part of a drastic move to meet increased requirements for heavy guns and shells, the Arsenal headquarters announced today.

Formerly machinists and toolmakers the soldiers have been taken from their regular Army assignments and placed on this critical sector of the home front.

These G. I. Jones will find other soldiers already on the Arsenal's production line. Last week Warren Sjostedt, a draftsman returned to the arsenal in uniform, making the 49th and last of the "vital workers under 26" to make this change-over from "civies to khaki" under the procedure set-up last spring by the War Department in the government-run arsenals.

Assigned to Former Jobs

Key workers, the latter are assigned to their former jobs after induction. Last week the Arsenal was visited by veterans from the Western Front who told the workers the great need for increased production.

Important items on the Arsenal's expanded production sheet for the next weeks are 240-mm. shells and 155-mm. guns, heavy seige artillery which have been blasting objectives 15 to 20 miles away on the German front. Production of the heavier gun tubes is expected to be speeded up by the centrifugal casting process, successfully applied to the barrels which weigh three times more than previous weights handled in the centrifugal cylinders. Rotating at speeds up to 1,200 revolutions a minute, the metal is rapidly formed into the barrels in a secret process.

Also high on the Arsenal's production list are replacement parts and recoil mechanisms for eight-inch howitzers and 155-mm. guns, the "Long Toms" made famous on the Italian front.

Installations of new machinery to step up the Arsenal's artillery program are expected to be completed in the next few weeks. When they are finished, officials hope to have the requisite number of workers ready to run the machines at full speed.

Workers Needed

Approximately 837 more workers are needed to fill the production demands, with heavy work setting a ratio of 10 men to one woman. Seven hundred and seventy men are needed for jobs as skilled machine operators, trainees or laborers. Sixty-seven women are being sought for clerical or machine work and as trainees.

At present more than 5,000 persons work among the shops, laboratories and offices on the 100-acre establishment.

In addition to using transferred soldiers, hiring more workers and employing new processes, Arsenal production men expect to turn out more munitions by utilizing time- and material-saving ideas submitted by employees. Approximately $500 is paid out each month for employees' ideas by the Arsenal Suggestion Committee.

One suggestion which dispensed with 510 re-tests out of 5100 on 240 mm. gun barrels and saved $3,000 over a period of six months was submitted by Leo F. Beane of Wakefield, a follow-up man. He won the top award of $250. Three-inch guns which were scrapped are now being turned down into 105 mm. guns under an idea worked out by Leslie Shannon and Ralph Hiltz, checkers in the carriage division shop. The War Department in Washington has been asked to add to their award of $250.

Forecasts of 'Black Market' Over Ration Plan Discounted

Continued from Page 1

and he must get along with such neighbors and customers for a period of years, not for just today or next week.

"Furthermore," Mr. McCabe pointed out, "the OPA has worked out a very satisfactory system of relief in cases of ration currency shortages, under which retailers are guaranteed an adequate supply of ration currency. So, what actually happens, if a grocer should take in some of these now worthless stamps in an effort to retain the good will of a customer, is that he merely applies for that many fewer stamps when he seeks relief and the net effect will be zero."

Meantime, however, the sudden action of the not-always-too-popular OPA in canceling ration stamps issued prior to Dec. 1, has had the effect of galvanizing a somewhat complacent public into dynamic action. There's a determination on the part of most consumers now to cash in on their stamps as they become valid, and not to be caught again.

Also Shoe Stamps

Many, too, realize that the term "good indefinitely" also applies to their shoe stamps, and they vow now, and at once, to get that extra pair of shoes before these stamps, too, are declared worthless.

Particularly hard hit by the cancellation of the older stamps are the family holders of four or five ration books. Under the reasonable impression that the stamps would be good at any time, housewives have been using up their red stamps in a book-by-book system, with the result that while certain books have been cleaned out through the Q5, R5, and S5 stamps, other books still contain some unused—and now voided—L5, M5, N5, and P5 stamps.

If they had used the stamps, and not the books, in rotation, cleaning out the older stamps first, they would not have lost out on so many stamps, they say.

On the other hand, there were those stanchly patriotic citizens who "took it on the chin," tore out their worthless stamps, tossed them into the fire with a smile and a :"See, dear, how much money I've saved you."

Many others also took the sudden move philosophically, realizing that, if they hadn't used up all their red or blue stamps, or all their sugar stamps, they couldn't actually have needed the commodities. Otherwise, they would have purchased them in the past.

Still others, who had been saving up the precious coupons against the day when they might get a prime rib roast of beef, for example, were not a little nettled over the move.

"I had chicken on Thanksgiving and Christmas, because I couldn't get turkey, and had used only a few stamps on butter, because it was not available, so I had a good supply of red stamps with which I had hoped I might get a roast of beef for a New Year's dinner," said one consumer. "Now, that's flown out of the window along with the turkey I couldn't buy."

By and large, most consumers apparently felt that the unprecedented move by the OPA had had the widespread effect of undermining public confidence in a governmental agency, the very working of which depended so much upon retaining consumer co-operation.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Cloudy—Warmer

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy and much warmer tonight followed by snow or sleet beginning soon after midnight changing to sleet and rain about daybreak with freezing rain in most suburban sections. Thursday rain and warmer with some freezing rain continuing in the suburbs. The lowest temperature tonight will be about 28 degrees occurring early this evening. Increasing winds tonight becoming fresh on Thursday.

Maine: Cloudy and much warmer tonight followed by snow beginning in the west portion toward morning and spreading to east portion early Thursday. Thursday snow changing to sleet and freezing rain in the south portion and to rain near the coast by afternoon.

Vermont and New Hampshire: Cloudy and much warmer tonight followed by snow after midnight. Thursday snow changing to sleet and freezing rain. Warmer Thursday than today. Increasing winds Thursday.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Cloudy and much warmer tonight followed by snow in the interior and by sleet or snow near the coast beginning after midnight. Thursday sleet and freezing rain except freezing rain changing to rain near the coast. Warmer Thursday than today. Increasing winds late tonight and Thursday becoming fresh to strong along the coast during Thursday.

Eastport to Block Island: No warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 10:37 p. m.; height 9.4 feet.

Thursday, 10:54 a. m.; height 10.9 feet.

Cause of $25,000 Fire In South Boston Is Sought

Dry goods in the amount of an estimated $25,000 were destroyed by fire last night in the I. Pober, Inc., department store in South Boston, and firemen today were engaged in determining the cause of the blaze.

Firemen fought the flames for an hour and a half until the blaze burst out in another section of the store, and a second alarm had to be turned in.

Gallery Enters 'Not Guilty' Plea

Sergeant David A. Gallery, a member of the Wellesley Police Department for 25 years, pleaded innocent in the Norfolk District Court today to a charge of assault with intent to kill Chief William J. Fleming and was held for a hearing Jan. 4.

District Court Judge Edmund M. Murray placed bail at $20,000 for Sergeant Gallery, who was freed as this amount had been furnished after State Detectives arrested him yesterday on complaint of Chief Fleming.

Sergeant Gallery refused to comment on the case and was silent during today's arraignment.

According to the Wellesley Chief of Police, the Sergeant entered the Chief's office last Saturday afternoon and after charging that he had been receiving a "bum deal," fired his service revolver at Chief Fleming, the bullet missing the Chief's head, piercing a window in the building, and imbedding itself in a wall of a house across the street.

Brighton Beef Seller Fined and Sentenced

Three months in jail and a fine of $3,500 was imposed today on Louis Lampert, Brighton beef slaughterer, by Judge Arthur D. Healey, in the United States District Court, for a violation of Federal price regulations in the wholesaling of cuts of beef. Mr. Lampert was indicted on May 11, 1943, and changed his plea to guilty the following October.

Disposition of the case was delayed pending the appeal to and decision of the Supreme Court of the United States on some related cases. The Court was told by Joseph J. Gottlieb, Assistant United States Attorney, that the total overcharge made by Mr. Lampert as covered in the indictment was $1,238.50.

Bonds for Long Workers

Employees with 20 or more years' service with the Copley-Plaza Hotel are to be honored with the presentation of War Bonds at the annual holiday party for employees to be held at 9 o'clock tonight, the management has announced. Newton L. Smith, manager, discovered, in checking through service records, that 77 or more employees of the establishment had been working for the hotel 20 years or more.

Waste Paper Collections

Boston business office collection—over 500 pounds, call Capital 5385 for special handling; under 500 pounds, place in nearest bin.

Boston — (All Wards) — Tomorrow.

Quincy—(Wards 1 and 2)—Tomorrow.

Quincy (Wards 3 and 4)—Friday.

Milton (All Wards)—Friday.

Quincy (Wards 5 and 6)—Saturday.

Living Costs Show Slight Rise in Boston

Apple prices jumped 20 per cent in Boston last month, spinach 18 per cent, sweet potatoes 11 and fish 6, and these with other rises helped to boost the cost of living two-tenths of 1 per cent over the October level, Wendell D. Macdonald, Regional Director of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, reported here today.

But while three other New England cities shared in the general slight advance in food costs, three saw declines. Food prices went up in Providence, Fall River and Manchester, and down in Bridgeport, New Haven and Portland. No variation amounted to as much as 1 per cent.

The average cost of living essentials for the family of the wage earner and lower salaried worker, which the United States Department of Labor tries to measure in these monthly reports, figured out 1.7 per cent higher in Boston last month than a year ago. As compared with the date of the Little Steel formula, which allows a 15 per cent rise in wages as permissible to offset the increase in the cost of living, the price climb here has reached 24 per cent. This is the price upturn since January of 1941.

As compared with prices at the opening of the war in Europe, it now costs $1,900.50 to buy the same group of commodities and services that could have been purchased by the wage earner in August of 1939 for $1,500.

The rise in food prices in Boston last month came to one half of one per cent. The highest jump that any item of food made here last month was achieved by green beans, which soared 29 per cent. Eggs continued to rise seasonally, and now stand nearly two per cent higher than a year ago. There were few price decreases. These included lettuce, potatoes, and onions.

The other factor which put up the general cost of living a small fraction in Boston consisted of higher prices for coke used for household fuel.

However, prices in four other major fields remained steady. No changes were found in the costs of average clothing, house furnishings, miscellaneous commodities or services. Rents were not surveyed in November.

Cards for Allied Prisoners Go Free

No postage is required on approved air mail letter cards addressed to Allied prisoners of war or civilian internees in enemy or enemy-occupied territory, according to Postmaster Patrick J. Connelly.

All such cards, however, must be placed in envelopes addressed, "Postmaster—Prisoner of War Air Mail," so that the cards will not be postmarked with war slogans that might prevent their being accepted by the enemy.

The cards may be obtained free at the Postoffice. The notation on these cards, "affix six cents postage," should be disregarded, Mr. Connelly said. If other stationery is used the public must pay postage at the rate of six cents an ounce or fraction thereof.

Leo B. Santangelo

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Dec. 27—Leo B. Santangelo, former Mayor of Middletown, who passed on here today, was Republican Town Chairman for several years, had served as a State Barber Commissioner, and as Chairman of the Housing Authority of Middletown, and had headed an insurance and real estate business.

His first job, after coming from Italy with his parents, was as a newspaper boy on the streets of Middletown. He then became a barber and opened his own shop. Elected Mayor in 1934, he helped to influence the Remington Rand Manufacturing Company not to move one of its plants away from the town as a result of a strike. Mr. Santangelo was a charter member of the Middletown Lodge of Elks and a past District Deputy. He also was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Civic League Seeks Action To Tighten Up Billboard Law

Continued from Page 1

devoted to business or industry."

Commissioner MacDonald, backed up strongly by his assistant William F. McCarty who is in charge of the Billboard Division, says this would be impractical. "It is almost impossible to apply the same measurement to such varying communities as the wealthy residential suburb and the crowded outskirts of Boston proper," they declared today.

Presentation of the bills, if it is finally decided upon, will be a step toward establishing "home rule" rather than State control in the matter of granting permits for billboards to commercial advertisers. A section of the State regulations on the subject provides that "the Department of Public Works may grant permits for the erection of billboards, signs or other advertising devices in areas which the Department may determine are of a business character." This clause, it was said, is being used as authority for the Public Works Department to overrule decisions of Boards of Selectmen throughout the State.

For instance, the Winchester Board of Selectmen say: "Our different boards, serving over the years, have always objected to any form of billboard advertising in the Town, and their objections have usually been overruled by the State Board of Public Works, and applications from different advertising agencies have been granted."

Nothing Reported

In North Reading, where in 1939 a town by-law was passed controlling the erection of billboards—this, too, at the urging of the State Public Works Commission—the selectmen report: "Since that time the Board of Selectmen of the town have opposed the renewal of the permits of the billboards, and yearly have asked for a hearing. After great agitation, a hearing was held on Oct. 8, 1940. To this day we have not heard a word from the Department and we do not know the result of the hearing, but we do know that the billboards are still in North Reading."

Questioned on this point today, Mr. McCarty said, "They had a verbal decision on the day of the hearing." He pointed out, too, that part of North Reading lies along Route 28, the direct highway to Rockingham Race Track, and that the highway there is lined with taverns to such an extent that, in the view of the Public Works Department, it is an entirely suitable area for the erection of advertising billboards.

One of the first appointments Governor-elect Tobin will have to make is to a vacancy on the Public Works Commission. Interested groups will urge upon the new Governor that he appoint a person who favors home-rule on this question.

The Massachusetts Selectmen's Association will hold its annual two-day meetings on Jan. 5 and 6 in Gardner Auditorium at the State House, and the subject is expected to be on its agenda.

"Illegal Boards"

As to charges that illegally placed billboards have been allowed to remain standing, Commissioner MacDonald said today: "Any billboard that has been called to my attention as illegal has been taken down, or the matter has been turned over to the Attorney General." Mr. McCarty said, "There are no boards up illegally in the broad sense."

Commissioner MacDonald said that in the past five or six years the number of billboards in the State has been reduced from 15,000 to 5,000. "You'd think any normal human being would be satisfied with that," he commented. "Wherever a billboard interferes with the scenic outlook the Department has refused to permit the board," he added, and mentioned in confirmation the fact that there are no longer any billboards along the Mohawk Trail.

"If the Civic League wants to get some exercise," he suggested, "they might try to get a law passed which would place so-called 'accessory sign boards' under the control of the Department." Accessory boards are those adjacent to the business they advertise; over these, their size and position, the Department of Public Works has no jurisdiction.

Firemen Seek Cause Of Blaze in Chelsea

Causes of a five-alarm Chelsea apartment house-business store fire were sought today by firemen who continued their search for possible victims today.

Four persons were killed by the blaze, and damage to the building, located in the business district on Everett Avenue, was estimated today by Chief Charles G. Voke of Chelsea to be about $45,000. No official estimate of damage to the contents of the three-story structure had been made before noon today. Several individuals were hospitalized.

Five alarms were sounded in rapid succession after the flames began to spread shortly before midnight, and fire companies were rushed from Boston, Everett, Malden, Revere, and Winthrop.

Below-freezing temperatures and overhead car wires hampered firemen considerably in the erection of extension ladders, and extra details of police and 20 Coast-guardmen from Constitution Base in Boston were sent to the scene to keep spectators at a distance.

Ration Dates For Consumers

Meats and Fats—Book No. 4 Red stamps Q5, R5, and S5, **only**, now valid and worth 10 points each, regardless of numbers printed on them. Good indefinitely. Red tokens, worth one point each, may be used as change. All other red point stamps canceled, and five more—T5 through X5—will be validated Dec. 31.

Canned Goods—Blue stamps X5, Y5, Z5, A2, and B2, in Book 4, **only**, worth 10 points each, now valid, good indefinitely. Five more—C2 through G2—will be validated Jan. 1, 1945.

Sugar—Stamp 34 **only**, in Book 4, now valid for five pounds each; good indefinitely. All other sugar stamps canceled. Another sugar stamp will be validated Feb. 1.

Fuel Oil—Aug. 31, 1945, last day for Period Four and Period Five coupons of 1943-44 issue. Period 1 and 2 coupons of 1944-45 issue now valid. All coupons worth 10 gallons a unit.

Gasoline—No. A14 coupons for four gallons each now valid; expire March 21.

Serially numbered B4, B5, C4 and C5 coupons now good for five gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be indorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Shoes—Stamps 1, 2, and 3 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair each. Good indefinitely.

Tires—New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "B" and "C" gasoline ration bookholders. "A" bookholders now eligible for used tires. Tubes now ration free.

Senator Nolen Not to Run As Minority Floor Leader

Senator William E. Nolen (D) of Holyoke, announced today that he would not be a candidate for minority floor leader of the Massachusetts Senate, in which capacity he served in the 1943-44 session of the Legislature.

The Senator from Holyoke called a caucus of the 17 Democratic members of the Senate for 10 a. m. on Jan. 3, the opening date of the legislative session to elect a floor leader. Senator Joseph L. Murphy of Boston, recently honorably discharged from the Army Air Corps, is expected to be named the Democratic Floor Leader.

State Accepts and Thanks Fuller for His Portrait

The Executive Council today accepted a portrait of former Gov. Alvan T. Fuller and extended a vote of thanks for his gift of the painting. The portrait was executed by Leopold Seyffert, New York artist, who also painted the portrait of former Gov. James M. Curley and is completing work on a painting of Governor Saltonstall.

A fund of $3,000 previously appropriated for the portrait of Governor Fuller had expired because the former Governor had refused earlier to have his portrait painted. The painting will be hung in the gallery of former Governors in the reception room of the executive suite at the State House.

As Sketched

CANADIAN BEAVER

$998

CLEARANCE SALE

Beaver Dyed Mouton Lamb	$189
Dyed Black Persian Lamb Paw	239
Natural Silver Muskrat	289
Blended Northern Muskrat	349
Natural Mink Head	389
Dyed Black Persian Lamb	489

PRICES INCLUDE 20% TAX

OPEN WEDNESDAYS UNTIL 9 P. M.

BUDGET PLAN—NO INTEREST CHARGE

EDWARD F. Kakas & SONS, INC.

OF 93 NEWBURY STREET

BOSTON

ORIGINATED 1858 OUR ONLY STORE

CALL Curtis for LUMBER CHA. 0311 BOSTON

Filene's BOSTON

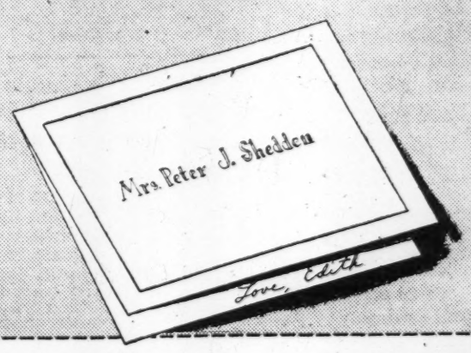
FILENE'S STATIONERY SHOP STREET FLOOR

For "thank you" notes, invitations, greetings:

"INFORMALS" 100 for $1.89

You'll like these informals, because they're personalized with your name in raised print. Paneled paper in antique ivory.

Please allow one week for printing.



Filene's, Boston 1. Please send me.....Informals at $1.89 per 100.

Name to be printed.....

Name.....

Street.....

City.....Zone.....State.....

Charge ( ) Check ( )

If you have no Filene account, send check or money order.

Service Vote for President Is Estimated at 2,800,000

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (AP)—Best estimates obtainable from election officials place the service vote in the recent presidential race at around 2,800,000.

This is far below the 3,392,000 estimated by state officers prior to the Nov. 7 election as likely to be cast. But it is a far greater percentage of the service strength than that recorded in the 1942 congressional elections.

The total military and civilian vote this year was 47,971,156, corrected to date.

The only official figure available on potential voters in the armed services was that furnished by the Census Bureau. It listed males in uniform as of Jan. 1, 1944, at 7,860,000. The actual figure is higher considering the fighting growth since then, women eligibles and the fact that uniformed men and women as young as 18 are allowed to vote in Georgia.

But based on that total of 7,860,000, the 1944 estimate of the service vote is around 35 per cent. That compares with the less than one-half of 1 per cent who voted in the off-year elections in 1942. In a message to Congress last January urging a new Federal ballot law, President Roosevelt said only 28,000 out of 5,700,000 in the service voted two years ago.

The Census Bureau and the Federal Ballot Commission are trying to find out the total service vote for 1944. The best they can hope for is a guess, as few states tabulated their military and civilian ballots separately.

The Federal Ballot Commission will report to Congress within three or four weeks the total number of federal ballots—as distinguished from the lengthier state ballots—received in the 20 states which authorized them.

Pending a more complete estimate of the military vote, official returns and estimates from 24 states today placed it at 1,399,208.

Only five states broke down the vote by parties—Colorado, Maryland, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Rhode Island. They gave Roosevelt 293,328 and Dewey 207,063, or roughly three to two in the President's favor.

Here's the way the 24 states recorded or estimated their uniformed balloters: (x) denotes estimate.

Alabama 5,000 (x); Colorado 28,348; Connecticut 39,419 (x); Florida 27,492; Illinois 200,000 (x); Iowa 47,362; Kansas 30,597; Kentucky 31,672 (x); Maryland 34,548; Minnesota 62,517; Missouri 79,277 (x); Montana 9,340; Nebraska 23,454; New Hampshire 12,212; New Jersey 160,329; New Mexico 7,032; North Carolina 49,541; Ohio 164,472; Oregon 33,377; Pennsylvania 255,226; Rhode Island 23,100; Tennessee 27,933; Virginia 38,475; Wyoming 7,885. (Wyoming's total is incomplete.)

Here's how five states divided their service vote by parties:

Colorado — Roosevelt 14,419, Dewey 13,386; Maryland—Roosevelt 21,317, Dewey 13,231; New Jersey—Roosevelt 95,581, Dewey 64,748; Pennsylvania — Roosevelt 146,820, Dewey 107,789, and Rhode Island—Roosevelt 15,191, Dewey 7,909.

Japanese Official Says U. S. Running Out of War Goods

By the Associated Press

A former Japanese Minister of Commerce declared today the United States is running out of war materials and is "anxious to avoid a protracted" struggle and called on Japan and Germany to "deal blows that will bring an end to their common enemies, America and Britain."

The former Cabinet member, Vice-Admiral Takua Godo, gave his views in an article published by the newspaper Tokyo Shimbun and quoted by Domei in a radiocast intercepted by the Federal Communication Commission.

The Vice-Admiral discounted the possibility of "unrest" in Japan and declared Germany possessed every means necessary to win the war—national unity, enthusiasm on the part of scientific and technical men, and perfect air-defense system.

Yarnell Is Listed As Retired Again

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (AP)—Admiral Harry E. Yarnell has been placed on the retired list for the third time.

Admiral Yarnell, a native of Independence, Iowa, who now makes his home at Newport, R. I., at one time was commander in chief of the United States Asiatic Fleet.

He was retired first Nov. 1, 1939, and recalled to duty two years later to serve as special adviser to the Chinese Military Mission until his second retirement, Jan. 15, 1943.

He again was called back to duty in June, 1943, and since August of that year had headed a special section of naval operations.

Navy Commander in Chief Ernest J. King called attention to Admiral Yarnell's years of experienced service in a statement and said, "He has worked with devotion and distinction in the Office of Naval Operations."

Beauty Is Her Kingdom

Associated Press

Miss Mary Rutte to Reign at Rose Bowl

Chosen Queen of the Tournament of Roses, Miss Mary Rutte, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Louis B. Rutte of Pasadena, Calif., will preside in the royal box at the Rose Bowl football game on New Year's Day. Her father is stationed at Camp Shelby, Miss.

Little Red-Headed Italian Boy in Rome Becomes School Protege of Mrs. Luce

ROME, Dec. 27 (AP)—Representative Clare Boothe Luce said yesterday she would sponsor a two-year course in one of Italy's best private schools for an eight-year-old Italian boy whose appearance won her admiration while she was visiting an orphanage.

The Connecticut Congresswoman, who came to Italy with the House Military Affairs Committee, visited the orphanage during a tour of Vatican-sponsored soup kitchens for the poor. She was accompanied on the tour by Myron C. Taylor, the President's representative in Vatican City.

"I was attracted to Augusto," she said, "because he is a real Roman—a real Titian type, with dark eyes, red hair and rosy cheeks. I couldn't forget him and I returned to see him the next day."

Mrs. Luce said she realized that because of present conditions she could not take the child with her to the United States and that she thought arrangement for his education would be the next best thing to do.

She said her trip had impressed her with the impossibility of doing anything on a mass scale to relieve the suffering of Italy, but she said she wanted to do her share in whatever small way she could.

25 Nazis Cut Tunnel In Arizona Escape; Prien Not at Camp

PHOENIX, Ariz., Dec. 27 (AP)—Individual Nazi prisoners worked many months boring in rock a 200-foot tunnel through which 25 Germans escaped from the Papago Park Camp during the past week end, Col. William A. Holden, commandant, said yesterday.

Only six of the escapees, all submarine personnel, have been apprehended since the night of Dec. 24. German Navy Capt. Jurgen Wattenberg is the ranking member of the 19 at large which includes 11 other Navy officers.

Colonel Holden said the tunnel, large enough only for a man to crawl through, started underneath an outdoor coal box and went from 12 to 15 feet below the ground surface.

The bore passed under an irrigation canal paralleling the east fence and the exit was near a second canal.

Federal Bureau of Investigation agents and other peace officers were maintaining a close watch of the Mexican border, 191 miles south of Phoenix. Colonel Holden said several of the officers and men at large had been studying Spanish. Some speak French and Danish. Several speak English.

Colonel Holden denied a report that Guenther Prien, famed U-boat commander credited with sinking the British battleship Royal Oak, was a prisoner here.

Maj. Eugene Tays, security and intelligence officer at the camp, who originally was quoted as saying the Scapa Flow hero was a prisoner there, said that he "misunderstood the inquiry."

Rumors had been current in Phoenix many months that Prien was here.

Symphony Licenses Are to Start Jan. 1

NEW YORK, Dec. 27 (AP)—Officials of the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers have announced that the Society will start licensing in the symphonic and concert fields beginning Jan. 1.

The plan to collect license fees in these fields, the Society said, resulted from an agreement reached after two years' negotiations between ASCAP representatives and symphonic orchestra and concert organization managers.

Hitherto, ASCAP said, symphony and concert use of music copyrighted by Society members was permitted without charge. Fred C. Erdman, in recent years the Society's Eastern Supervisor, has been named to direct licensing operations.

Ernest G. Small

NEW YORK, Dec. 27 (AP)—Rear Admiral Ernest G. Small, who passed on here yesterday, was commander of a task group of the Fifth Fleet in the 1943-44 Pacific offensive against the Japanese.

Admiral Small was decorated on Nov. 10 with the Distinguished Service Medal and also held the Navy Cross, the Legion of Merit, and a Gold Star in lieu of a Second Legion of Merit award.

A native of Waltham, Mass., Admiral Small attended Dartmouth College, Hanover N. H., and graduated from the Naval Academy in 1912.

The Admiral had made his home in Great Neck, N. Y.

UNRRA Gets Treasury Aid For Clothing

NEW YORK, Dec. 27 (AP)—The Treasury Department Procurement Division today announced it will buy $15,000,000 worth of clothing for the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration relief program.

This is the largest procurement the Treasury has undertaken for UNRRA and will include all types of warm and durable clothing, J. M. Johnson, Procurement Division Consultant, said at a press conference.

"Since this relief is urgent," Mr. Johnson said, "the Procurement Division hopes manufacturers, wholesalers, jobbers and retailers will make an immediate review of their stocks and offer all clothing which meets the Treasury's specifications."

He added that the Treasury hopes to "complete this major procurement from stocks of surplus, distress and obsolete clothing which manufacturers and dealers have been unable to sell in this country."

Research Library For Writers Backed

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Dec. 27 (AP) — A proposal for a library designed to become the nation's best research center for writers on newspapers and allied subjects has been pushed forward by contributions of almost $3,000 within the past week.

Walter C. Johnson, Secretary-Manager of the Southern Newspaper Publishers Association said that checks began coming in soon after a story about the plan was carried by the S. N. P. A. Bulletin.

Mr. Johnson said about $6,000 or $7,000 would be required for the project, which would be house din a section of the Chattanooga Public Library.

Canada Seeks More Air Connections in U. S.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27—Canada is expected to seek a larger share of the air route connecting it and the United States.

Officials of the two countries, it developed today, probably will confer next month on a new agreement covering these routes.

An air services agreement between this country and Canada was reached originally in December, 1940, and was to expire at the end of 1942. Because of the war, it was decided in March, 1943, to extend terms of the agreement for the duration, after which a conference was to be held.

Apparently, the impetus to international flying resulting from the 54-nation conference at Chicago has pushed ahead plans for new negotiations. Informed officials believe that Canada will sign the "Two Freedoms" or transit agreement—this is a mutual exchange of the right to cross a country and make noncommercial stops—before the meeting with the United States. Later she may sign the transport document, already bearing 18 signatures, which is a general exchange of the right of commercial flight.

The original agreement divided the routes between the United States and Canada, with the United States taking Bangor-Moncton, Buffalo-Toronto, any United States point to Windsor, and Great Falls (Mont.)-Lethbridge, while Canada was given Toronto-New York and any Canadian point to Detroit. Later the United States began flying Seattle-Vancouver, Fargo-Winnipeg and New York-Montreal. Canada now is flying but one route into the United States.

One of the things the Canadians seem almost certain to ask is a route to Chicago, where their livestock and grain interests do considerable business.

Canada requested a conference and the United States agreed immediately. The Canadians then suggested that it would be better to wait until after the holidays.

The meeting is most likely to involve C. D. Howe, Canadian Minister of Reconstruction; H. J. Symington, President of Trans-Canada Airlines, and Escott Reid, First Secretary of the Embassy in Washington, all of whom played important parts in the Chicago conference.

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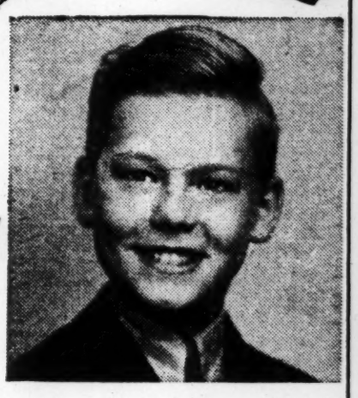

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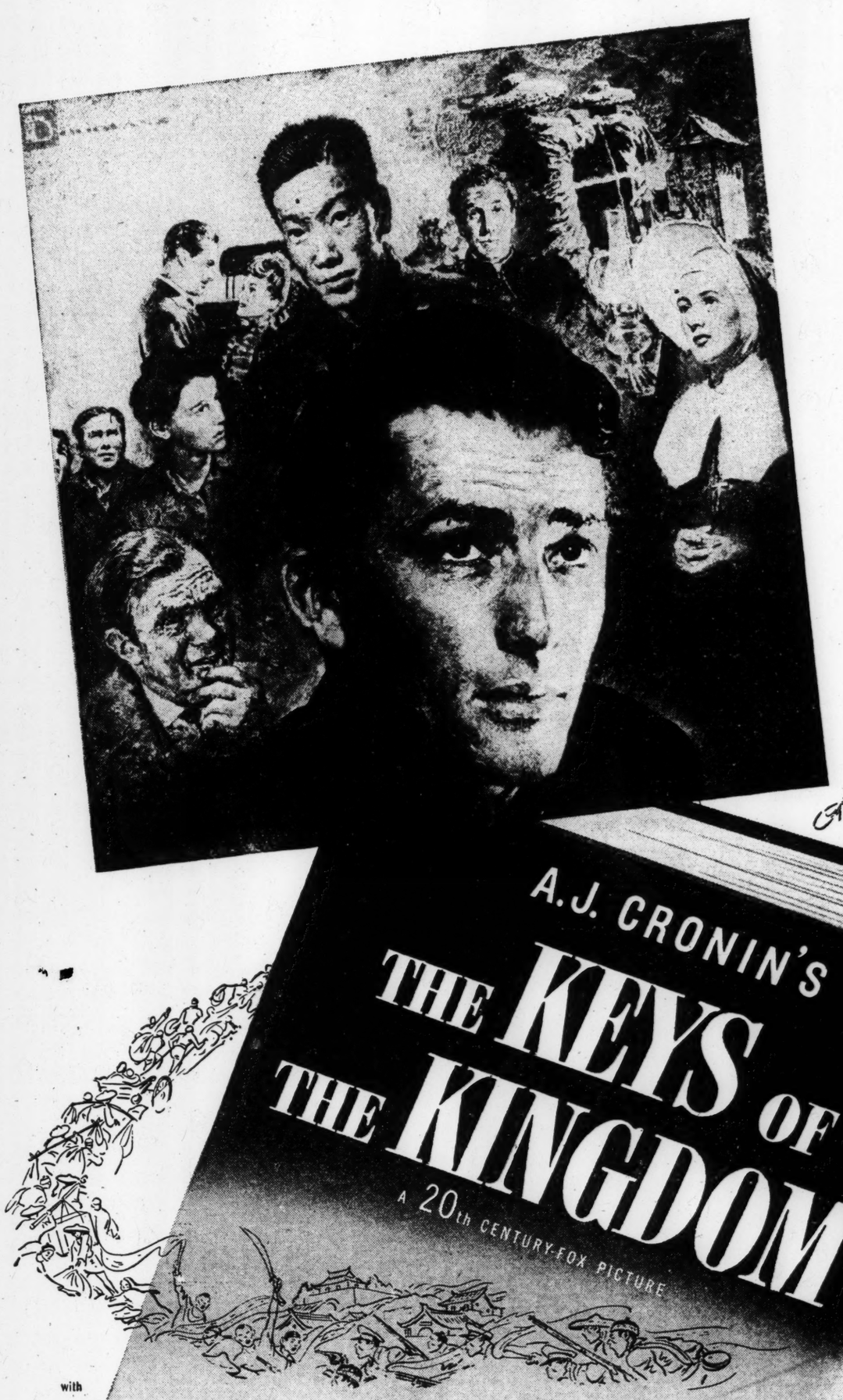

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Mass Support Declared Need In the Drive to Develop Port

Determined legislative action, active support by the business world and individual help of every citizen for the development of the Port of Boston was urged today by Ralph E. Flanders, President of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, in a speech before the Rotary Club of Boston at the Hotel Statler.

"So little faith is needed to rebuild the port that we shall be everlastingly ashamed of ourselves if we do not move forward in its light," he said.

Mr. Flanders praised the recent pier construction and port development and operation plan announced by the Boston Port Authority, as the "first study of the port made in many years which sets a definite program of construction, operation and further development.

"It should serve as the focus for determined action, both in the Legislature for those elements of the plan which require legislation, and in the active business policies of the region for those parts of the plan which lie within the field of business policy," he said.

Masked by Activity

The decay of the port for the time being is masked by its activity as a port of embarkation, Mr. Flanders said. "When the artificial stimulus of the war is removed, we will discover for the first time how far down we have been sinking in these superficially busy years.

"It is the people of New England and Massachusetts, particularly of Boston, who can and will reverse this decay and bring the port back to prosperous activity, thereby benefiting the City, the State, and the whole region that lies behind."

Mr. Flanders asserted that there is immediate need for the building of the piers called for in the Port Authority report. "There should be no delays whatever in completing the engineering work on the one of the docks already authorized and for which money has been appropriated," he declared. "The port must be developed, operated, and promoted as a whole. It must have a port authority set up by the Legislature, capable of performing these functions."

Discussing the export trade which has "well nigh disappeared," Mr. Flanders said that this loss was in part the cause of the decay of port facilities, but in a still larger part, the effect of that decay.

Good facilities and good service here, however, will permit us, said Mr. Flanders, "to persuade New England exporters to use the Port of Boston. Another element, both caused by and a cause of our decay, is the labor situation, so far as dock workers are concerned."

Labor Relations

"It will be impossible to improve labor relations and labor costs in a dying port. In an expanding port we can improve the conditions of the dock laborer, render better service, and present a more hopeful future for management and men alike. All can contribute to the expansion of this port and all can share in the gains. There is need of some means of arriving at a mutual understanding on the part of business and labor in order that they may work together for mutual advantage. This may be difficult, but it is possible and it is necessary."

Referring to the $15,000,000 State appropriation urged in the port development plan recently announced, Mr. Flanders said: "It is a small sum to invest if it will surely serve to build up the future of Boston, of Massachusetts, and of New England. . . . The new facilities should be thoroughly businesslike and designed to amortize themselves dollar for dollar over a reasonable period of time."

Development of the Atlantic Avenue area as a continuous quay on new-made land at the pierhead line, which would not take in more than a small amount of property at present privately owned, was urged by Mr. Flanders. Such a plan would greatly increase taxable values in this declining area, he said.

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Masons to Install New Grand Master

With impressive and ancient rites and ceremonies Samuel H. Wragg of Needham, Sheriff of Norfolk County, is being installed Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Masons of Massachusetts at the Boston Masonic Temple this afternoon. Other Grand Lodge officers, recently elected and appointed, are also being installed, including a long list of District Deputy Grand Masters.

In accordance with custom, the new Grand Master is being installed by his predecessor—Senator Arthur W. Coolidge (R) of Reading.

Other elected officers being installed are: Cyril W. Downes of Wellfleet, Senior Grand Warden; James F. Watson of Great Barrington, Junior Grand Warden; Frederick W. Hale of Somerville, Grand Treasurer, and Frank H. Hilton of Belmont, Grand Secretary.

Following the installation, leaders in the Masonic fraternity throughout the State, assembled in the banquet hall for the annual Feast of St. John.

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Taxi Drivers Warned Not To Overcharge

Boston's taxi riders were cautioned today by Police Commissioner Thomas F. Sullivan to be especially alert against illegal overcharges in the holiday season and in times of bad weather, when dishonest drivers may be inclined to take advantage of heavily increased demands for their services.

With a warning that he is still continuing his investigations of illegal cab fares, Commissioner Sullivan pointed out that he has permanently revoked over 40 cab licenses since becoming Commissioner. "These men will never get another license as long as I am Police Commissioner," he added.

The Commissioner said that overcharging is spread through all the companies regardless of whether they operate large fleets of cars or are individual drivers.

The Commissioner's latest attack on "chiseling" cab drivers came as the result of a letter reported to him in which an official of a Navy base complained that each passenger in a Boston cab was charged full fare for the ride recently.

Taxicabs in Boston, Commissioner Sullivan pointed out, carry signs telling riders that they need pay only what the meter says for any trip and that extra passengers make no difference in the fare.

"All anyone who has been victimized has to do is to let me know and I will take immediate action," Commissioner Sullivan said. "If they do not there is nothing I can do."

He explained that the situation is aggravated when trains arrive at the North or South Stations and passengers and servicemen must make connections between the two terminals. "If they're in a hurry, and it's raining, which increases the emergency, servicemen will pay anything and hop in any cab without question," the Commissioner said.

Commissioner Sullivan said his campaign had struck fire in taxicab circles. He quoted a taxicab publication which had attacked the police practice of opening cab doors, questioning passengers, warning them of their rights, and of the current fare. He agreed that in the main the general run of cab drivers was honest. He said that he was out after the small proportion of dishonest cabbies.

Bill Would Remove Dine-Out Oleo Tax

In response to requests from many patrons who would prefer oleomargarine to some other butter substitute when they dine out, the Massachusetts Restaurant Association stated today it was planning to introduce a bill in the State Legislature to permit restaurants to serve oleomargarine without paying a 10-cents-a-pound tax, provided customers are notified on menus that oleomargarine is being served.

Also, according to John W. Stokes, President of the Association, the National Restaurant Association is being urged to act nationally.

Under present Federal regulations, a restaurant may not color oleo without paying an annual $600 "manufacturer's license," plus the 10-cents-a-pound tax. State laws now prohibit the serving of colored oleo, and, if uncolored oleo is used, signs must be posted, and customers told that oleo is served.

Today on Short Waves

Caracas—6:15 p. m.—Songs of many lands. YV5RN, 4.92 meg., 60.9 m.

London—6:30 p. m.—Christmas Songs. GSU 7.26 meg., 4.13 m.; GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Moscow—7:40 p. m.—Program in English. 15.74 meg., 19.05 m.; 11.83 meg., 25.3 m.

London—8:00 p. m.—Bridgebuilders. GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GRH, 9.82 bmeg., 30.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.88 meg., 104.2 m.

Moscow—8:20 p. m.—Comments in English. 15.74 meg., 19.05 m.; 11.83 meg., 25.3 m.

London—8:30 p. m.—Current Events. GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.88 meg., 104.2 m.

London—9:30 p. m.—"The Diary of a Schoolmaster." GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.88 meg., 104.2 m.

Melbourne—9:45 p. m.—News; Talks; Music. VLC7, 11.84 meg., 2.53 m.

London—10:15 p. m.—BBC Scottish Orchestra. GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.88 meg., 104.2 m.

Almost Real

By a Staff Photographer

Museum Toy Exhibit Delights Youngsters

No, the peacock's not real. But, like these delighted youngsters, you'd almost think so as he struts down the table at the Children's Museum in Jamaica Plain. The peacock is one of a group of mechanical toys of another era which are on exhibit all this week. It was made in France. At 4 o'clock each afternoon, the mechanical members of the group "do their stunts" when wound up by one of the museum attendants. It's almost like Christmas morning all over again.

Mechanical 'Stars' Play Roles In Exhibit of Christmas Toys

"Hey, want to see something good?" suddenly cried a small boy who was crouching before a case of old mechanical toys at The Children's Museum in Jamaica Plain.

"I bet they won't work," answered his companion, who was gazing with equal interest at a Spanish crèche set up near by in the Museum's friendly front hall.

But he, like every other skeptical youngster, was impressed when the toys did come to life, as they do every afternoon this week at 4 o'clock.

The mechanical performers, fashioned by toymakers of another era, include two choice examples of French skill in toymaking. There's a wonderful peacock which raises its beautiful tail, lowers it slowly, and then walks with dignity down the hall table. A close second for amazement is the exquisite little bird in a gilded cage, which literally sings like a nightingale.

Dozens of children—and grown-up, too—stand entranced as museum attendants put the toys through their paces.

One glamorous gentleman causes considerable stir among the onlookers as the attendant takes him from the shelf and reads his label aloud:

"Instead of movies long ago,
Your Grandpa went to my
wild-west show.
I'm Buffalo Bill, famed far
and wide,
To see me act, turn the key in
my side."

The key is turned, and Buffalo Bill wiggles his jaw, and winks his eye at the crowd while he gesticulates through an imaginary oration.

A walking doll, a pair of minstrels, and a Swiss village that teems with activity when wound up, are among the other mechanical toys which play stellar roles in this holiday exhibit of Christmas toys from the old world and the new.

Some of those over which the youngsters linger longest are assembled in a large case marked "'Twas the night before Christmas years ago." A country store complete with delivery wagon draws many a comment from the boys, while the girls seem particularly intrigued by a diminutive cook stove which shows by the soot on its lids that it was really used.

Dr. Shapley Is Elected President of the Sigma Xi

Sigma Xi, national honor society for the encouragement of research in science, has re-elected Dr. Harlow Shapley, Harvard University astronomer, as its president.

Dr. Shapley is director of Harvard College Observatory and is a leader in astronomical research and the organization of science throughout the world.

Boston to Get Snow Turning To Frigid Rain

Wax that snow shovel, neighbor, and sharpen up that ice scraper. The Weather Bureau in Boston today forecast snow late tonight and said that the precipitation will later turn to rain, which will freeze as it falls. This portion of New England is apparently due to have one of its picturesque, and noisy, types of storms—ice tinkling, boughs breaking, etc.

The precipitation will continue tomorrow, the Weather Man said, as rain and sleet. Winds will increase, south to southeast, with an estimated velocity of 23 to 25 miles an hour.

Meanwhile, the Weather Man also reported that Burlington, Vt., and Bangor, Maine, were the coldest spots in New England during the current cold wave—each registering a temperature of six degrees below zero. The official temperature in Boston was 12 above zero. The temperature had begun to rise, however, in Boston, and at 9:30 a. m. the thermometer registered 13 above.

After looking back over his records, the Weather Man reported that the coldest Dec. 27 in the Weather Bureau's history was zero, in 1914. The warmest temperature recorded for this date was 60 degrees, in 1895.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	"Mary Marlin": sk.	Bob Hanna, songs	'Woman of America': sk	Bob Rhodes' Orchestra	Irish melodies
3:15	"Tena & Tim": sk	Recorded music	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Concert orchestra	News service
3:30	News; Snapshots	"Beautiful Music"	Pepper Young's Family	Vocal Rhythm Trio	"Cowboy Jamboree"
3:45	Dr.; Help Wanted	"Beautiful Music"	Right to Happiness: sk	Musical Roundup	"Cowboy Jamboree"
4:00	Dorothy Myles, Melody in Sky: Songs	Westbrook Van Voorhis	Backstage Wife: sketch.	Walter Compton, news.	News service
4:15	Treasury Parade	Lullaby: Air Express	Stella Dallas: sketch	Jane Cowl, talk	Red Nichols' Orch
4:30	Treasury Parade	Newscast	Lorenzo Jones: sketch	Zeb Carver's Orch.	Tony Pastor's Orch.
4:45	"Follies" — Evelyn	"Hop Harrigan": sk.	Young Widder Brown	"The Handy Man"	J. Manning, troubadour
5:00	Howe, m. c.; News	Terry and the Pirates	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News service
5:15	Evelyn Winters: sk	"Dick Tracy": sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	"Chick Carter": sketch	Round-Up Time
5:30	Notes for Victory	"Jack Armstrong"	"Just Plain Bill": sk.	"Superman": sketch	Round-Up Time
5:45	'Inside MGM': int.	"Captain Midnight": sk	'Front Page Farrell': sk	"Tom Mix": sketch	News service
6:00	Comment: News	Recorded music	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports: Music
6:15	Lynn Murray's Or.	News: "Whose War?"	K. Ivers: Swingcopaters	Sports: "Snapshots"	Moment Musicale
6:30	Band: "Facts"	"Jerry and Sky"	"Pleasure Parade"	"The Answer Man"	March to Victory
6:45	News; 6:55 J Harsch	"Ray Bloch Presents"	Lowell Thomas, news	Music Rendezvous: dr.	Frank Fallon, sports
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	"Scramby Amby": quiz	Perry Como Supper Club	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Kate Smith, songs
7:15	Popular music	"Scramby Amby": quiz	News of the World	Dance orchestra	News service
7:30	'Easy Aces': sketch	'The Lone Ranger': dr.	Dick Pressman, songs	Ray Dorey's Newcomers:	Irish - American ama-
7:45	'Easy Aces': sketch	'The Lone Ranger': dr.	John Barry, comments	N. E. musical talent	teur hour: songs
8:00	Jack Carson Show	Ted Malone, comment	"Mr. and Mrs. North":	Cecil Brown, news	News service
8:15	Jack Carson Show	Lum 'n' Abner: sketch	comedy mystery drama	Sunny Skylar Serenade	"Concert Melodies"
8:30	Drama with Jean	"My Best Girls": drama	Carol Bruce; E Howard;	'Human Adventure': dr.	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45	Hersholt: News	"My Best Girls": drama	Henny Youngman, mc	'Human Adventure': dr.	"Hasten the Day": dr.
9:00	Inner Sanctum: dr	Network program	Eddie Cantor Show	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album
9:15	Inner Sanctum: dr	Network program	Eddie Cantor Show	"Real Stories": drama	Classical Album
9:30	'Which Is Which':	Emil Vandas' Orch.	"Mr. District Attorney"	"The Cisco Kid": drama	Classical Album
9:45	Quiz: guests	Dance orchestra: dr.	"Mr. District Attorney"	"The Cisco Kid": drama	Classical Album: News
10:00	Moments in Music:	Raymond Gram Swing	Kay Kyser's College of	Sumner Welles, com'nt	Local sports
10:15	Victor Herbert	Dance orchestra	Musical Knowledge	Paul Schubert, news	Local sports
10:30	"The Busybodies"	The Symphonette with	Kay Kyser's College of	Musical Roundup	Local sports
10:45	"The Busybodies"	M. Piastro, conductor	Musical Knowledge	Parade: Music, Weather	Local sports
11:00	News: Rideout	News; Sports news	News; Elmer N. Eddy	News service	Alvino Rey's Orch.
11:15	"Unrationed Jam"	Dance orchestra	Weather; Bump Hadley	Radio Newsreel	Jan Savitt's Orch.
11:30	Gyorgy Sandor,	Fishermen's program	Hopkins Presents: "The	Sports Award Dinner:	Day's End: music
11:45	pianist: orchestra	Dance orchestra; News	Bluebird"	B. Crosby, B. Hope	Day's End: News

Thursday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; "Dress Parade"	Music; Weather; Music	
7:15	News; Herb Lewis	Newscast; Music	Dress Parade; Weather	Nelson Churchill, news	
7:30	Music; News	Air Express Music	Nelson Bragg, news	"Happy Hank"	New England Fellow-
7:45	News; Rideout	Music; News; Weather	RangerJ Joe's Ranch	Musical Clock	ship; religious program
8:00	News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news.	World News Roundup	News service	Newsreel of the Air
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Music of Many Lands	The Wax Museum	George & Dixie; News	Musical Timetable
8:30	Carl Moore's Club.	Music of Many Lands	News commentator	Louise Morgan	Musical Timetable
8:45	Music: News	Homemakers' Talk: Nws	The Music Box	Louise Morgan; Weather	Musical Timetable
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue	Breakfast Club	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; "Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	School of the Air:	Breakfast Club	Edw. MacHugh, hymns	Quiz show; Fred Lang	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Far & Near Tales	Breakfast Club	Wartime Food News	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time
9:45	WEEI Food Fair	Breakfast Club	Chet Gaylord, songs	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time; News
10:00	"Valiant Lady"	Dramatic sketch	"Lora Lawton": sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	"Linda's First Love"
10:15	"Light of World":	Drama; Musical variety	Robert St. John, news	"Yankee Tune Factory"	John Kiley, organ
10:30	"Changing World"	Fishermen's program	Studio speaker	"Yankee Tune Factory"	"Going Shopping With
10:45	Bachelor's Children	Dramatic sketch	Marching Along; Parade	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Marie Mason"
11:00	"Amanda": sketch.	Breakfast at Sardi's;	Road of Life: sketch	Arthur Gaeth, news	Musical program
11:15	Second Husband	Music; interviews	"Rosemary": sketch	New England Cupboard	"Mystery Melody," with
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	Gil Martyn, news	"Star Playhouse": sk.	Matti Hollis' Orch	John Kiley
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Jack Berch & His Boys	"David Harum": sketch	Imogene Wolcott: Organ	News service
12:00	Kate Smith Speaks	Glamour Manor, star-	News; Marvin Behrens,	News & Gabriel Heatter	"Dude Ranch": music
12:15	"Big Sister": sk.	ring Cliff Arquette	Midday Melodies	News service	"Dude Ranch"; News
12:30	"Helen Trent": sk.	Farm & Home Makers.	Marjorie Mills: talk	News; Music Roundup	Italian drama; music
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Farm & Home Makers	Marjorie Mills: talk	Musical Roundup	Italian drama; music
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Baukhage Talking, news	The Wax Museum	Lester Smith, news	Italian melodies
1:15	"Ma Perkins": sk.	"Harmony Haven"	The Wax Museum	"Terry's House Party"	News service
1:30	B. Flynn, news	"Harmony Haven"	Luncheon With Salvy	Paula Stone; Phil Brito	Curtain Time; with
1:45	'The Goldbergs': sk	Fishermen's program	Carl Caruso, news	American Woman's Jury	Theo Carreiro; News
2:00	Dramatic sketch	WHDH Air Exp. Music	'The Guiding Light': sk.	Cedric Foster, news	Claude Thornhill's Orch.
2:15	'Two on a Clue': sk	Mystery Chef: food talk	"Today's Children": sk.	"Yankee Kitchen"	Fats Waller's Orch.
2:30	Dramatic serial	All-Star Dance Parade.	"Woman in White"	"Yankee Kitchen"	Count Basie's Orch.
2:45	"Perry Mason": sk	Newscast	Hymns of All Churches	Detective Mysteries: dr.	Kick Conga
3:00	"Mary Marlin": sk.	Bob Hanna, songs	'Woman of America': sk	Bob Rhodes' Orchestra	"Irish Melodies"
3:15	"Tena & Tim": sk.	Musical program	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Concert orchestra	News service
3:30	News; Hollywood	WHDH Air Exp. Music	Pepper Young's Family	"Smoothies": vocal trio	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	Dr.; Help Wanted	Music; Listen, Milady	"Right to Happiness"	Musical Roundup	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	Chas. Pelley: Melody in Sky; Songs	Westbrook Van Voorhis	"Backstage Wife": sk.	Walter Compton, news.	News service
4:15	Lullabies; Air Express.	Stella Dallas: sketch	Jane Cowl, talk	Bob Chester's Orch.	
4:30	Vets' Information	Newscast	'Lorenzo Jones': sketch	Zeb Carver's Orch.	Sam Donahue's Orch.
4:45	"Follies" — Evelyn	"Hop Harrigan": sk.	'Young Widder Brown"	"The Handy Man"	Benny Goodman's Orch.
5:00	Howe, m. c.; News	Terry and the Pirates'	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News service
5:15	"Evelyn Winters".	"Dick Tracy": sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	"Chick Carter": sketch	Round-Up Time
5:30	Notes for Victory	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	"Just Plain Bill: sketch	"Superman": sketch	Round-Up Time
5:45	"Inside MGM"	"Captain Midnight": sk	"Front Page Farrell"	"Tom Mix": sketch	News service
6:00	"Page One": news	Waltz Time	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Music
6:15	CBS World News	News; "Whose War?"	Embarkation Port Band	"Digest"; Snapshots	Moment Musicale
6:30	Band; "Facts"	"Jerry and Sky"	"Serenader": songs	"The Answer Man"	March to Victory
6 45	News; 6:55 J Harsch	'Ray Bloch Presents"	Lowell Thomas, news	Music Roundup; Talk	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Fred Waring program	Perry Como Supper Club	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Jack Leonard, songs
7:15	Popular music	Fred Waring program	J. W. Vandercook, news	Count Basie's Orch.	News; Tax talk
7:30	"Mr. Keen": dr.	Boston Quiz Kids	Bob Burns; Shirley	Confidentially Yours	Something for the Girls
7:45	"Mr. Keen": dr.	Boston Quiz Kids	Ross; orch.; guest star	Milt Herth's Trio	Natural science talk
8:00	Suspense; I Lupino,	Dance orchestra	Frank Morgan; C Daley;	Frank Singiser, news	News service
8:15	Thing of Beauty	"Lum 'n' Abner"	Eric Blore; Rob Young	Sunny Skylar Serenade	Concert melodies
8:30	Death Valley Sheriff: drama; News	America's Town Meeting	Dinah Shore's Open	Sammy Kaye's Or; Paul	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45		'Should All Germans	House; Basil Rathbone	Winchell; J. Mahoney	Irish melodies
9:00	American Red	Be Punished for Nazi	Bing Crosby Show; Les	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Deli-
9.15	Cross; Vox Pop	Crimes & Atrocities?"	Paul Trio; Beatrice Kay	"Real Stories": drama	us' "Brigg Fair"
9:30	'Corliss Archer': dr	Bobby Meeker's Orch.	Joan Davis; Jack Haley;	Licia Albanese; Fran-	Classical Album: Deli-
9:45	'Corliss Archer': dr	Dance orchestra; drama	comedy; songs; choir	cesco Valentino; Orch.	us' "Brigg Fair"
10:00	"The First Line":	Raymond Gram Swing	Abbott & Costello Show	Henry Gladstone, news	Bruins - Chicago Black
10:15	drama; guests	Bos. Symphony Preview	Abbott & Costello Show	"Well-Known People"	Hawks hockey game
10:30	Ray Bloch; Larry	March of Time: drama;	Rudy Vallee Show: Edith	Parade; Music Roundup	Hockey game
10:45	Douglas; guest	music; guest speakers.	Gwynn; guests	Music Roundup; W'ther	Frankie Carle's Orch.
11:00	News; Rideout	Breakfast at Sardi's;	News; Elmer N. Eddy	News service	Jazz Album
11:15	Unrationed Jam	Dance orchestra	Weather; Bump Hadley	"Radio Newsreel"	Jazz Album
11:30	Viva America: Pan	Fishermen's program	Music in America Cit-	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Day's End: music
11:45	America Or.; solos	Dance orchestra; News	ies; orch; soloists	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Day's End; News

Programs for Young Folks By Y. W. C. A. to Run Again

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers

Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

So popular have been the Saturday morning young folks' programs initiated at the Boston Y. W. C. A. last September that a new series will begin on Jan. 6 and continue on alternate Saturdays through April 28. Next week's program will, by request, be a repeat performance by Miss Cornelia Van Geuns, a native of the Netherlands, who has an extensive repertoire of Dutch folk songs and legends with which she knows how to delight youthful audiences. Her authentic Frisian costume and numerous household articles, such as an antique Dutch foot-warmer, help capture the fancy of the children. There also will be a motion picture about Holland.

Subsequent Saturday mornings will include a children's opera, a children's theater, and a symphony, as well as programs portraying the boys and girls of France, China, the Arctic, and other sections of the world that are in the news.

Attractive flyers announcing the programs and sent out to schools and settlement houses have brought several hundred youngsters each Saturday to enjoy this new project of the Y. W. C. A. Workshops.

The Workshop Committee, under the direction of Mrs. Samuel Levine of Newton, includes Miss Edith Fisher of Cambridge, young folks program chairman; Mrs. Layton Holloway of Brookline, exhibition chairman; Mrs. Amy Chambers, Newton Highlands, music chairman, and Mrs. Charles D. Post of Wellesley, who manages the publicity. Mrs. Granville Crabtree, President of the Y. W. C. A., is a member ex-officio.

Miss Fisher, past President of the Business and Professional Women's Club of Boston and owner of the Thread and Needle Shop on Boylston Street, is responsible for obtaining the films. She also sends out flyers each month announcing the programs to about 500 of her own customers.

Descendants Meet

Members of the Massachusetts Court of Assistants, National Society of Women Descendants of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, will hold their annual meeting on Friday following a 12:30 luncheon at the Engineers Club, 2 Commonwealth Avenue. Mrs. Joseph A. Cushman of Sharon is President.

Mrs. Frank Leon Nason, National Past President, will speak, and Miss Josephine Richardson, Historian, will present a copy of a picture taken on Aug. 3, 1835, when the Ancients were in camp at Worcester. The Society, founded in Kansas City in 1927, is chiefly interested in compiling historical sketches of the ancestors of its members. It also raises funds to care for underprivileged children.

Sweet Briar Day

Massachusetts graduates of Sweet Briar College in Virginia are today joining with their sister alumnae throughout the country in the annual observance of Sweet Briar Day. The Boston Sweet Briar Club, of which Mrs. Stuart Hurlbert of Hyde Park is President, is giving a tea at the College Club this afternoon. Among the guests are three undergraduates home for the holidays—Patricia Jenney, Marion Coulter, and Annabell Brock.

Family Party

Both children and grown-ups will take part in the program to be given at the International Institute's annual Family Christmas Party at the Y. W. C. A. tomorrow at 2 p. m. Groups of Lithuanian, Polish, Swedish, and French children are among those who will contribute to the entertainment with Christmas songs and dances. This is the big international gathering to which all Institute members and their families are invited.

Thursday Programs

Radcliffe Alumnae Association—Annual midwinter tea, in honor of President and Mrs. Wilbur K. Jordan, Dean Bernice Brown Cronkhite, and Associate Dean Martha B. Lucas, at Agassiz House, 4 to 6 p. m.

Women's Municipal League Committees—Annual meeting, 3 Joy Street, 10:30 p. m. At 11 o'clock, Louis M. Lyons of the Boston Globe will speak on "The Recent Contest Plans for the Development of Metropolitan Boston."

Women in Council, Roxbury—The Literature Class will meet at 11 Mt. Pleasant Avenue, 10:15 a. m., to hear Miss Grace F. Shepard speak about Jane Austen.

Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts — United States Representative Angier L. Goodwin (R) of Massachusetts will speak on "A New Year's Resolution for Republicans," 11 a. m.

D. A. R.—Mrs. Marion U. Mansur, State Chairman of Approved Schools, will speak at the regular meeting of the Bunker Hill Chapter, 9 Ashburton Place, 1:15 p. m.

Boston Parliamentary Law Club—There will be a special drill with George Demeter as instructor, Hotel Vendome, 2 p. m. Mrs. Henry B. Estabrook will preside.

327 Waves From New England To Leave Boston for Training

War Activities of New England

Reflecting the increased seriousness with which New Englanders are meeting the war outlook, the largest single detachment of Waves recruits will leave Boston tomorrow to begin training as Women Reservists at the U. S. Naval Training School at the Bronx, N. Y.

Three hundred and twenty-seven New England women will make up the group, 160 of whom are from Greater Boston. According to usual practice, the trainees will be split into three platoons for the trip to New York. Those chosen to have charge of the platoons are Miss Cynthia Barker of Dorchester, Miss Ellen L. Maranhas of Milton and Miss Lucy G. McGrath of Quincy.

Rescue Speeded

Prompt action by Thomas Flynn, owner of the Pohogmut Farm on Vineyard Haven, is credited today with speeding Naval rescue to three airmen who had been in a Naval plane on a training flight when it plunged in the water about one mile off South Beach, Vineyard Haven, yesterday.

After seeing the plane crash, Mr. Flynn phoned the Naval Air Auxiliary reporting the accident. A spotting plane soon located the three men and a crash boat took them aboard and to safety.

Completes Course

Completion of the 12-weeks course in map reproduction at the Engineer School at Fort Belvoir, Va., by Private Dennis C. Wakelin of Boston was announced in a recent dispatch from that Army training school.

Private Wakelin is a graduate of Barre High School and before entering the Army at Fort Devens last April was employed as a printer by The Christian Science Monitor.

Medal Winners

Two Greater Boston fighting men with the Fifth Army in Italy have recently won the Bronze Star Medal, front-line dispatches stated today. First Lieut. Francis X. McCormack of Somerville, liaison officer in the 84th Chemical Battalion of the 2d Corps, was one so honored. The other soldier was Corporal Theodore F. Webber of Dorchester, who is serving with the 338th Infantry Regiment in the 85th "Custer" Division.

Seabees Sworn In

"Men who volunteer for service with the Seabees during this week—their Third Anniversary—will be sworn in during that period wherever feasible," Lieut. Commander H. E. Milliken, officer in charge of Navy Recruiting and Induction for the eastern Massachusetts area, announced today.

Listed as "urgently needed" are plumbers, builders, pipefitters, blacksmiths, stevedores, surveyors, draftsmen, and bulldozer operators. Those who qualify, states the announcement, will be given rating up to petty officer, first class.

Those interested are urged to apply at the nearest Navy recruiting station or at the Boston office in the Federal Building.

HERE'S THE DOPE ABOUT THE REGULAR SUNDAY TRAIN TO THE EASTERN SLOPES FROM BOSTON AND, FOR YOUR INFORMATION, HERE'S THE COMPLETE SCHEDULE TO AND FROM THIS REGION

REGULAR TRAIN SERVICE TO THE EASTERN SLOPES

Conway • North Conway • Intervale

(The "Sunday Only" Round-Trip train begins January 7th.)

READ DOWN Sun. Only & Feb. 22	Ex.Sun.	Sat. Only	Ex.Sun.		READ UP Ex.Sun.	Ex.Sun	Sun. Only& Jan. 1	Sun. Only & Feb. 22
A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
8:15	4:55	k 1:15	8:30	LV. BOSTON (No. Sta.) Ar.	11:03	6:31	9:40	10:15
▼ 8:33				Reading				e 9:57
11:05	8:31	4:52	12:04	Mt. Whittier (W. Ossipee)	7:48	2:51	6:14	7:30
	8:39	5:00	12:13	Madison, N. H.	7:40	2:41	6:06	
11:23	8:51	5:11	12.25	Conway "	7:29	2:30	5:55	7:10
11:35	9:01	5:21	12:35	No. Conway "	7:19	2:16	5:46	7:00
11:40	9:06	5:25	12:39	Ar. Intervale LV.	7:14	2:10	5:35	6:45
A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.

NOTE: The "Sunday Only" round-trip train between Boston and Intervale will also run at the same times on February 22nd.

The "Sunday Only" train, leaving Intervale at 5:35 P.M. and arriving in Boston at 9:40 P.M. will also run on January 1st.

k Saturday only
▼ Stops to receive passengers
e Stops to discharge passengers

We're printing this schedule in response to an S.O.S. from our switchboard operators who have been swamped with calls lately from winter sports enthusiasts asking for information about train service to this territory. Please clip and keep this schedule to save yourself the trouble of telephoning for information and to help us relieve the load on our overtaxed telephone facilities.

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'Brief Holiday' in Premiere at Wilbur—Films for the New Year

Madge Kennedy Starring In New Domestic Comedy

By Edwin F. Melvin

Gretchen Finletter's "Brief Holiday," which had its premiere at the Wilbur last evening, is a slender, amiable domestic comedy that bears a distant resemblance to Dodie Smith's "Call It a Day" of a few seasons back. It is well enough done so that you wish it had those extra touches needed to make it really satisfying.

One thing which it accomplishes is to bring Madge Kennedy back to the stage after too long an absence. She plays the mother of a brood that includes Gwen Anderson as a charming married daughter; a reedy son with a Henry Aldrich break in his voice and a passion for socially significant painting that leads him cover a wall in the Fabyans' summer home with pictures of the Kremlin; and a 'teen aged girl bored with the prospect of a long vacation somewhere in Delaware.

The child is almost right when she tells her mother and the audience that nothing ever happens, though the playwright tries to convince you that a good many ominous events are threatening the peace of the household. One of the interruptions is provided by the arrival of a refugee professor from Austria, who settles down as a house guest for a visit of indeterminate length. Another is the misunderstanding between the married daughter and her husband and her proposal to run off to Washington with a newspaper columnist.

* * *

The refugee professor, played with warmth and skill by Boris A. Marshalov, is a kindly, sympathetic, and imaginative man, who better than anyone else in the household feels for the plight of the mother, harassed by the problems of her offspring, looking back with longing to the days of her youth, and hoping that she still can capture some of the intellectual things she has missed by preparing for a belated college course of study. The innocent romance which develops between them helps to end her sense of loneliness. It also serves to solve the problem of her married daughter and to bring her own husband closer to her.

The primary difficulty with the play is that the characters never seem quite like real people. Their actions are determined more by the wish of the playwright than because of any reasons within themselves. The characters are developed more by the players than by the speech and behavior provided for them. Some of the acting helps considerably. Miss Kennedy, though she seemed at times a little nervous, has a gentleness that suits her role. Miss Anderson bestows her own intensity of emotion on the daughter in one of the best performances of the evening. Mr. Marshalov has a Continental style of acting that goes well with the refugee.

* * *

If most of the other performances appear conventional, that is not surprising, for the roles are written that way. Harry Bannister has the part of a well meaning but preoccupied father. Alan Ross is the decent but prosaic young husband of the elder daughter. Robert Allen impersonates the philandering columnist, and Rosemary Rice and Douglas Jones are the two younger children.

There is a superabundance of talk, some of it genuinely amusing—as, for instance, comments by the professor on American customs—and some of it in farcical vein. Carl Kent has designed an attractive setting with a cheerful suggestion of sunshine. K. Elmo Lowe directed for the producers, Jacques Thery and Joseph Viertel.

'Brief Holiday'

At the Wilbur—New comedy by Gretchen Finletter, presented by Jacques Thery and Joseph Viertel, directed by K. Elmo Lowe, setting by Carl Kent. The cast:

Phyllis Fabyan ..... Rosemary Rice
Georgie Fabyan ..... Douglas Jones
Ruth Anne ..... Amy Douglas
Hester Fabyan ..... Madge Kennedy
Harry Fabyan ..... Harry Bannister
Alida Rivers ..... Gwen Anderson
Charleton Rivers ..... Alan Ross
Prof. Bernardi Metz ..... Boris B. Marshalov
Eric Harder ..... Robert Allen

Artur Rubinstein
Pianist at Symphony Hall, Sunday afternoon, Jan. 7

Halsman

Viola Essen
Ballerina of Ballet International, coming to the Opera House Jan. 8

'30 Seconds Over Tokyo,' 'And Now Tomorrow' Coming

"Thirty Seconds Over Tokyo" is scheduled to open at the State and Orpheum Saturday, in time for the holiday celebration. The current feature, "Kismet," with Ronald Colman and Marlene Dietrich, will be held over for two days beyond the week originally scheduled.

The incoming film, which deals with the first American air raid on Tokyo is based on the book by Capt. Ted W. Lawson and Robert Considine. Spencer Tracy portrays Jimmy Doolittle, and Van Johnson plays the role of Ted Lawson. Others prominent in the cast include Robert Walker, Phyllis Thaxter, Tim Murdock, Scott McKay, Gordon McDonald, and Don DeFore.

* * *

'And Now Tomorrow'

At the Metropolitan a change in program will bring "And Now Tomorrow" as the principal item on the bill starting Thursday. Loretta Young and Alan Ladd are starred and Susan Hayward and Barry Sullivan are featured in a cast which also includes Beulah Bondi and Cecil Kellaway. The story, which is based on a novel by Rachel Field, tells about two sisters in a wealthy family, and a poor boy who becomes noted as a specialist in ear troubles and returns to treat one of the sisters. Irving Pichel directed.

The other feature will be "Double Exposure," apparently a combination of comedy and melodrama about a picture paper and its staff. In the cast are Chester Morris, Nancy Kelly, Phillip Terry, Jane Farrar, Richard Gaines, and Charles Arndt.

* * *

'Princess and Pirate'

A second week is scheduled at the Keith Memorial for "The Princess and the Pirate," Bob Hope's new series of Technicolor adventures as an eighteenth century vaudevillian, who, on board ship with a princess, falls into the hands of a piratical crew captained by Victor McLaglen. Virginia Mayo is the princess and Walter Slezak an epicurean governor. The other feature, "My Pal Wolf," with a story about a little girl and dog, also is continuing for another week.

* * *

'Doughgirls' Moving

On Thursday "The Doughgirls," based on the stage play of the same name, will move from the Metropolitan to the Paramount and Fenway. Ann Sheridan, Alexis Smith, Jack Carson, Jane Wyman, and Irene Manning head the cast, with Charles Ruggles, Eve Arden, Craig Stevens, and John Ridgely among the supporting players. The other feature at the two theaters will be "She's a Sweetheart," a comedy romance featuring Jane Frazee and Larry Parks.

* * *

At RKO Boston

Starting Thursday the new film at the RKO-Boston will be "Carolina Blues," with Kay Kyser and his band, Ann Miller, and Victor Moore. On the stage will be Charlie Spivak and his orchestra, with Irene Daye and Jimmy Sanders, Cliff Nazarro, Alf Gordon, and others.

* * *

At the Exeter

"Together Again," with Irene Dunne and Charles Boyer, and "Our Hearts Were Young and Gay," with Gail Russell and Diana Lynn, are being held for the rest of the week at the Exeter. Beginning Sunday the program will be headed by "Laura" with Gene Tierney, Clifton Webb, and Dana Andrews.

Ballet International Repertoire

The repertoire which the new Ballet International will present at the Opera House for two weeks beginning Jan. 8 will consist almost entirely of novelties, as even their productions of the classic "Swan Lake" and "Les Sylphides" have been restaged very differently from the versions with which we are familiar.

The famous choregrapher, Bronislava Nijinska, is represented by three ballets: "Brahms Variations," based on the composer's Handel-Paganini Variations, with scenery and costumes by Marcel Vertes; "Pictures at an Exhibition," to Moussorgsky's score of that title, with scenery and costumes by Boris Aronson, and the Ravel "Bolero," which she first created for Ida Rubinstein in Paris in 1928, the scenery by Enrico Donati and the costumes by Ignatiev.

There are several first ballets by members of the company. One is "Memories," by Simon Semenoff, based on a story by Winthrop Palmer, set to a series of Brahms waltzes, with scenery and costumes by Raoul Pène du Bois. Another is "Sentimental Colloquy," by André Eglevsky, with music by Paul Bowles and décor by Salvador Dali; and a third is "Sebastian," by Edward Caton, with music by Gian-Carlo Menotti, scenery by Oliver Smith, and costumes by Milena.

Other ballets are "Constantia," by William Dollar, to Chopin's Piano Concerto in F minor, scenery by Horace Armistead and costumes by Grace Houston; "Prince Goudal's Festival," by Boris Romanoff, to music from Anton Rubinstein's "Demon," scenery and costumes by Mstislav Doboujinsky; and "Mute Wife," by Antonia Cobos, after "The Man Who Married a Dumb Wife" of Anatole France, music by Paganini, décor by Le Brun.

Another Dali ballet, "Mad Tristan," to Wagner's "Tristan und Isolde," choregraphy by Leonide Massine, had its world premiere in New York Dec. 15.

Fiedler as Guest

Arthur Fiedler "seems to aim always toward lucidity, a connected flow of tone, a firm beat, a geniality of approach," notes John K. Sherman of the Minneapolis Journal in reviewing Mr. Fiedler's conducting of the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra last week. The work with which Mr. Fiedler opened the concert of Dec. 22, in the Cyrus Northrup Memorial Auditorium, University of Minnesota, carries title as "Christmas" Symphony, by the eighteenth century composer, Gaetano Marie Schiassi. It is written for strings and harpsichord. Other items on his program were the Symphony No. 8 in F major by Beethoven, the Roumanian Rhapsody, No. 1, by Enesco, and the piece that goes under the designation of Divertissement, by Ibert. Mr. Fiedler went to Minneapolis by way of exchange with Dimitri Mitropoulos, the Minneapolis Symphony conductor, who did a fortnight's term as guest with the Boston Symphony.

Symphony Programs

Serge Koussevitzky will conduct the eleventh pair of concerts in Symphony Hall on Friday afternoon and Saturday evening, Dec. 29 and 30. He will open with Moussorgsky's Orchestral Fantasy "A Night on Bald Mountain," and he will repeat the Orchestral Concerto of Béla Bartók, which lately had its first performance. The program will close with Symphony No. 1 in C minor by Brahms.

Benny Fields, Vaudevillian

For a long time after Nov. 16, 1932, there was silence about many of those seasoned troupers known as vaudevillians. For on that day the Palace closed.

Among the headliners affected were Blossom Seeley and Benny Fields, who now shares star billing with Lou Holtz and Tony and Sally DeMarco in Paul Small's variety revue, "Star Time," at the Shubert.

At 17, Fields worked in a Milwaukee cafe for $50 a week. Later he formed a vaudeville act with a partner, played for a year or two and then returned to cafe work in Chicago. A long engagement at Al Tierney's found him doubling as entrepreneur as well as entertainer. Opening his own cafe, he organized a trio known as Fields, Salisbury and Davis for vaudeville work. The Davis of the trio is Benny Davis, song writer and discoverer of juvenile talent.

The trio was booked in Chicago's Majestic Theater where Blossom Seeley was the headliner. Blossom and Benny were married a short time later. He joined her act, played the piano, and occasionally sang with her. But it was Blossom's act. And Benny Fields stayed in the background until the closing of the Palace.

Benny Fields and Blossom Seeley were just another couple of vaudevillians out of work. Back in Chicago, in need of money, he finally got a date, as a "single," in a small night club. One engagement led to another and finally he was booked for 10 days in the Chez Paree but stayed there six weeks. Abe Lyman brought him back to Broadway and that in turn led to Hollywood and a picture called "The Minstrel Man."

For the past seven months Fields has been devoting himself to "Star Time." He started with the show in San Francisco, played through a full season at the Majestic in New York, and now is trouping with the company. Along with him, although she doesn't appear in the show, is Blossom Seeley.

Early Music

The second concert of the Boston Society of Early Music is announced for Feb. 1, 1945, instead of Feb. 20, as originally planned. The place of meeting, the Women's City Club, 40 Beacon Street; the hour, 8:30 p. m. The artists taking part are Miss Sylvia Marlowe, harpsichordist; Georges Laurent, flutist; Louis Speyer, oboist, and Alfred Zighera, viola da gamba.

For Two Pianos

Luboshutz and Nemenoff, the two-piano recitalists, appear in Symphony Hall on Sunday afternoon, Jan. 21, presenting the Brahms-Haydn Variations, Prokofiev's arrangement of Schubert Valses, the Rondo of Chopin, and works by Mendelssohn, Rossini, Gretchaninoff and Riegger.

Callot Etchings at Museum

In the Print Department of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, a selection of etchings by the Frenchman, Jacques Callot (1592-1635), is now on exhibition.

These prints are among the curiosities of the history of graphic art. They are strange, mysterious, entertaining; they display an astounding virtuosity; they reveal the artist on an adventure among his fellow men. There is a breadth, an insatiable interest in human trials, conflicts, pretenses. His subjects vary from elegance to raggedness, from panoramic vistas to grim close-ups. They show the challenge which the artist of his era felt towards complex and intricate workmanship, the solution of difficult problems in perspective, composition, articulation.

The little prints are very clearly wrought, and the minute figures come through most legibly. The artist had a sense of theater, an amazing capacity for projecting his actors. He had an eye for character, for oddity, for idiosyncrasy, for costume, for showmanship. He reminds us of other great artists with tremendous scope and eager observation of the ways of men, such artists as Breughel, Goya, Rembrandt.

All these masters could treat the theme of aristocrat and commoner, individuals and crowds, with authority and impressiveness. They lived in times when men were becoming aware of their powers. Callot was an artist of the Post Renaissance era, anticipating Rowlandson and Daumier.

In "Miseries of War" he made observations not alone upon the pageantry of war but its horrors. He portrayed fêtes and carnivals, crowds and contests. He etched grotesque people and great edifices. Some prints are tours de force in minute depiction. The miniature print of the seventeenth century differed from the small picture of centuries earlier, for the artist was committed to perspective, and the thrust into deep space of countless little forms.

* * *

Twentieth Century Show

At the Twentieth Century Association is a group exhibition of portraits, landscapes, and decorative paintings.

Some contributors conform to characteristics of style favored hereabouts. They paint aptly and conscientiously. They show no disposition to venture into the field of experiment, or to depart from the convention.

But there are contributors who make the brush or pencil a vehicle for conveying personal feeling. John Pratt Whitman's pencilled studies of nature are intended as poetic paraphrase. Sentiment has influenced the line and the qualification of tone. Bertha Remick strives for emotional equivalents in pictorial pattern.

Other contributors are William Woolfe, Emil Ahlborn, George Hamilton, and Charles Hovey Pepper.

D. A.

Guide to New Films

CAN'T HELP SINGING — Deanna Durbin, with new Jerome Kern songs, in a Technicolor romance of Gold Rush days, in line with the films that have made her popular with a large following.—M. Y. C.

LAKE PLACID SERENADE — Vera Hruba Ralston displays expert skating in an ice revue that alternates spectacle with romantic interludes.—M. Y. C.

MURDER, MY SWEET — Slick melodrama, with Dick Powell as a detective who is suspected of the crimes he is trying to solve.—M. Y.

MUSIC FOR MILLIONS — Jose Iturbi and Jimmy Durante provide liberal quantities of good music and hearty fun needed to give balance to a story that runs to pathos. Margaret O'Brien plays a quaint little sister to the heroine, who waits for months to hear from her soldier husband.—M. Y.

MY GAL LOVES MUSIC — Light-weight musical with radio episodes relating the rise of a girl medicine-show entertainer to Broadway engagements. Good performances help mediocre story.—M. Y.

TOMORROW THE WORLD — Stage play about humanizing a Nazi-trained boy, filmed with added scenes that enforce a rather painful, if salutary, warning against allowing fascism to gain a foothold in the United States.—M.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Copley—"The Young Know Best," new comedy by Arndt Giusti. Featuring Ralph Forbes, Barbara Robbins, Dean Murphy and Donald Murphy. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Boston Opera House—"Glad to See You," by David Wolper. Starring Jane Withers, Eddie Foye Jr., and June Knight. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2:30.

Colonial—"A Lady of ?"—new musical comedy. Featuring Carole Landis, Sue Ryan and Christine Ayres. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Plymouth—"Many Happy Returns," new comedy by Clare Kummer. Featuring Mary Astor, Neil Hamilton. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Shubert—"Star Time," vaudeville revue. Starring Lou Holtz, Benny Fields, Tony and Sally De Marco. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Wilbur—"Brief Holiday," new comedy by Gretchen Finletter. Starring Madge Kennedy. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Together Again." Irene Dunne, Charles Boyer. 3:10, 6:15, 9:20. "Our Hearts Were Young and Gay," Gail Russell, Diana Lynn. 2, 5, 8:10.

Fenway—"Abroad with Two Yanks." William Bendix, Helen Walker, Dennis O'Keefe. 12:55, 3:50, 6:40, 9:35. "Faces in the Fog." Jane Withers. 11:35 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:15.

Keith Memorial—"The Princess and the Pirate." Bob Hope, Virginia Mayo. 10:20 a. m., 1:10, 4, 7, 9:50. "My Pal Wolf." Jill Esmond, Sharyn Moffett. 9:05, 11:55 a. m., 2:50, 5:40, 8:35.

Kenmore—"You'll Never Get Rich." Fred Astaire, Rita Hayworth. 3:01, 6:16, 9:31. "In Name Only." Carole Lombard, Cary Grant. 1:15, 4:30, 7:45.

Laffmovie—Continuous 9:30 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Majestic—"Wilson." Alexander Knox, Charles Coburn, Geraldine Fitzgerald. 10 a. m., 12:44, 3:28, 6:12, 8:56.

Metropolitan—"The Doughgirls." Ann Sheridan, Alexis Smith. 11:20 a. m., 2:45, 6:10, 9:30. "She's a Sweetheart." Jane Frazee, Larry Parks, Jane Darwell. 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:45, 8:10.

Modern—"Tall in the Saddle." John Wayne. 10:35 a. m., 1:40, 4:50, 8. "Laura." Gene Tierney, Dana Andrews. 9:10 a. m., 12:10, 3:15, 6:30, 9:40.

Orpheum—"Kismet." Ronald Colman, Marlene Dietrich. 9:45 a. m., 12:50, 3:50, 7, 10. "The Missing Juror." Jim Bannon, Janis Carter. 11:25 a. m., 2:30, 5:35, 8:40.

Paramount—"Abroad with Two Yanks." William Bendix, Helen Walker, Dennis O'Keefe. 10:50 a. m., 1:30, 4:15, 7, 9:40. "Faces in the Fog." Jane Withers. 9:35 a. m., 12:15, 3, 5:45, 8:25.

RKO-Boston—"Sweet and Lowdown." Benny Goodman, Linda Darnell, Lynn Bari, Jack Oakie 10:55 a. m., 2, 5:10, 7:50, 10:25. Stage Show: 12:25, 3:35, 6:40, 915.

Scollay—"The Very Thought of You." Dennis Morgan, Faye Emerson. 11:30 a. m., 2:50, 6:10, 9:30 "Brazil." Virginia Bruce. 9:55 a. m., 1:15, 4:35, 7:55.

State—"Kismet." Ronald Colman, Marlene Dietrich. 12:55, 4, 7:05, 10:10. "The Missing Juror." Jim Bannon, Janis Carter. 11:45 a. m., 2:50, 5:55, 9.

Strand, Huntington Avenue—"Thunder Rock." Michael Redgrave, Barbara Mullen. 1, 3:50, 6:30, 9:30.

South Station Theater—"West Point." "This is America." "Bob Chester." "Screen Snaps," Cartoons, National and War News. Continuous from 9:30 a. m. to midnight.

Telepix—"57,000 Nazis in Moscow." "Rare Birds." "Leon Errol." "Christmas in Sweden." "Dogs at War." "Montana." "Buffalo" World News, color cartoons. Continuous 10:30 a. m. to midnight.

Uptown—"Laura." Gene Tierney, Dana Andrews. 3, 6:10, 9:25. "Our Hearts Were Young and Gay," Diana Lynn, Gail Russell. 1:25, 4:40, 7:55.

Washington Street Olympia—"The Very Thought of You," Dennis Morgan, Eleanor Parker, Faye Emerson. 10:55 a. m., 2:25 5:55, 9:30. "Brazil," Tito Guizar, Virginia Bruce. 9:20 a. m., 12:50, 4:25, 7:05.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON — Capitol: "Our Hearts Were Young and Gay." "National Barn Dance." 1:45, 7:45.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Marriage Is a Private Affair." "Reckless Age."

Regent: "I Love a Soldier." "Louisiana Hayride."

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "The Master Race." "Take It or Leave It." 1:50, 7:50.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Janie." "U-Boat Prisoner." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BROOKLINE — Brookline Village: "Marriage Is a Private Affair." "Sergeant Mike."

Coolidge Corner: "Together Again." "Strange Affair."

Cleveland Circle: "Tall in the Saddle." "The Merry Monahans." 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Brazil." "The Conspirators." 1:45, 8.

Harvard: "Hail the Conquering Hero." "Music in Manhattan." 2, 8.

University: "Together Again." 3, 6:10, 9:25. "National Barn Dance." 1:35, 4:45, 8.

EVERETT—Capitol: "The Conspirators." "Babes on Swing Street."

Park: "Take Is or Leave It." "The Big Noise."

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Our Hearts Were Young and Gay." "National Barn Dance." 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Sensations of 1945." "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs."

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Tall in the Saddle." "Brazil." 1:45, 6:45, 8:15.

MALDEN—Granada: "Laura." "Maisie Goes to Reno."

Mystic: "Elephant Boy." 1:52, 7:30. "Four Feathers." 3:19, 9:04.

Maplewood: "Casanova Brown." 3:21, 9:21, "Gildersleeve's Ghost." 2:12, 8:12.

Strand: "Strange Affair." 1:55, 7, 10. "Barbary Coast Gent." 3:17, 8:20.

Orpheum: "Arsenic and Old Lace." 3:10, 8:55." Ride Tenderfoot, Ride." 2:10, 7:55.

MEDFORD — Medford: "Wing and a Prayer." "Big Noise."

Fellsway: "Greenwich Village." "Falcon in Mexico."

MELROSE—Melrose: "Wing and a Prayer." "The Big Noise."

NATICK—Colonial: "Hail the Conquering Hero." "Reckless Age." 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "The Merry Monahans." "Master Race."

NEWTON—Paramount: "Since You Went Away."

QUINCY — Capitol: "Together Again." "Sergeant Mike."

Alhambra: "Tall in the Saddle." "They Live in Fear."

Strand: "Irish Eyes Are Smiling." "In the Meantime, Darling."

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Rainbow Island." "Step Lively."

Strand: "Roger Touhy, Gangster." "Ladies in Washington."

Capitol and Ball Square: "Marriage Is a Private Affair." "The Last Ride."

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Man From 'Frisco." "Pardon My Rhythm."

Coolidge: "Bride by Mistake." "Song of the Open Road."

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Laura." "Sergeant Mike."

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Marriage Is a Private Affair." "Dumbo." Matinees only: "Dumbo" and "Gildersleeve's Bad Day."

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "The Merry Monahans." "Master Race."

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "The Impatient Years." "Ever Since Venus."

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

RKO KEITH MEMORIAL
Unanimous.... IN THEIR PRAISE!
"HOPE FILM RINGS BELL" Mary Sullivan Record
"JUST WHAT YOU WANTED FOR A CHRISTMAS CHEER" Marjory Adams Globe
BOB HOPE
In Samuel Goldwyn's
The Princess and the Pirate
IN TECHNICOLOR
with VIRGINIA MAYO and WALTER SLEZAK
Co-Hit "My PAL WOLF"
"THE GIRLS ARE LOVELY! THE JOKES ARE FUNNY!" Elinor Hughes Herald
"HE'S WONDERFUL!" Helen Eager Traveler
Released by RKO RADIO PICTURES

LOEW'S STATE and ORPHEUM
Doors Open Orpheum 9:15 A. M. State 11:15 A. M.
Ronald COLMAN
IN M-G-M's TECHNICOLOR HIT
'KISMET!' with MARLENE DIETRICH
JAMES CRAIG • EDWARD ARNOLD
plus
Something New in Mysteries!
"The MISSING JUROR"
Janis CARTER • Jim BANNON

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Ann SHERIDAN • Alexis SMITH
"THE DOUGHGIRLS"
plus: "SHE'S A SWEETHEART"

PARAMOUNT & FENWAY
William BENDIX • Helen WALKER • Dennis O'KEEFE
"ABROAD WITH 2 YANKEES"
plus: "FACES IN THE FOG"

BOSTON (Kenmore Sq.)

KENMORE 777 BEACON ST. AIR CONDITIONED
FRED ASTAIRE — RITA HAYWORTH
You'll Never Get Rich
CARY GRANT • CAROLE LOMBARD
In Name Only

EXETER KEN 7067 IRENE DUNNE • CHARLES BOYER
TOGETHER AGAIN
GAIL RUSSELL • DIANA LYNN
OUR HEARTS WERE YOUNG AND GAY
TIME SAYS: "As Stirring a Film as Ever Reached the Timid Screen" NOW
THUNDER ROCK
FIRST RUN SHOWING STRAND HUNTINGTON AVE.
BARBARA MULLEN • MICHAEL REDGRAVE Star of JEANNIE

UPTOWN
Hunt. & Mass. Aves. Very Popular Prices
GENE TIERNEY DANA ANDREWS "OUR HEARTS WERE YOUNG AND GAY" —Diana Lynn
"LAURA" WERE YOUNG AND GAY

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY KIR. 4580
FRI.-SAT. 30-50
Irene DUNNE Charles BOYER Together Again
The National Barn Dance

MALDEN, MASS.

MALDEN SQUARE GRANADA MALDEN 7654
Dec. 28-Jan. 2. Cont. 1:30-11 p. m.
"IRISH EYES ARE SMILING"
Monty Woolley—June Haver
"SERGEANT MIKE"
The Boys at the Front are counting on YOU to buy WAR BONDS and STAMPS

BOSTON (STAGE)

SHUBERT • EVES. 8:30 (INC. SUN.) | MATINEES TODAY-SAT.-SUN.
BARGAIN MATINEE TODAY
PAUL SMALL presents
LOU HOLTZ • BENNY FIELDS • TONY & SALLY DeMARCO
STAR TIME
2 Perfs. New Year's Eve—8:30 and Midnite

WILBUR • EVES. 8:30 | MATS. TODAY-TOM'W & SAT.
MADGE KENNEDY
America's Beloved Comedienne
Brief Holiday
A New Comedy by GRETCHEN FINLETTER with HARRY BANNISTER and BORIS B. MARSHALOV

PLYMOUTH Eves. 8:30 Mat. Tom'w
"MARY ASTOR IS COMPLETELY CHARMING" —ELLIOT NORTON, POST
"MANY HAPPY RETURNS"
MARY ASTOR with NEIL HAMILTON
REX O'MALLEY

COPLEY • LAST 6 TIMES | EVES. 8:30 | MAT. TODAY
ROY P. STECKLER presents
THE YOUNG KNOW BEST
A New Romantic Comedy by ARNDT GIUSTI
with RALPH FORBES
Barbara Robbins • Lynne Carter • Donald Murphy

OPERA HOUSE EVES. 8:30 MATS. TOM'W & SAT.
NEW YEAR'S EVE PERF. (SUNDAY, DEC. 31) AT 8:30 P. M.—$6.00 to 1.20 (Tax Incl.)
SEATS ON SALE AT BOX OFFICE & WILBUR THEATRE FOR ALL PERFS. THRU JAN. 6
JANE WITHERS EDDIE FOY Jr. JUNE KNIGHT
in DAVID WOLPER'S
GLAD TO SEE YOU

BOSTON
SYMPHONY HALL—COM. 1492
FRI. 2:30
SAT. 8:30
Boston Symphony ORCHESTRA
SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY—Conductor

SYMPHONY HALL THURS. EVENINGS at 8:30
BURTON HOLMES
New Films—All Color—All Motion
JAN. 11—Rainbow Land of UTAH
JAN. 18—The Great COLORADO RIVER
JAN. 25—Glories of Our NATIONAL PARKS
FEB. 1—YUCATAN Egypt of Mexico
FEB. 8—Gay and Glamorous GUATEMALA
SEASON: $5.00, $4.00, $3.00 Incl. Tax
SINGLE: $1.25, $1.00, 70c Incl. Tax

TONIGHT!
ICE CAPADES OF 1945
NOW thru JAN. 10
RES. SEATS $1.20 - $1.80
$2.40 - $3.60, Tax Included
MATS. SATS. & SUNS.
SPECIAL MATINEE NEW YEAR'S DAY
No Show Tomorrow or Jan. 2 (Bruins Hockey)
Tickets on Sale Jordan's, Filene's, Arena
Mail orders now with check or money order
No Phone Orders
COMPANY of 152
BOSTON GARDEN

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

MOSS HART'S WINGED VICTORY
A 20th CENTURY-FOX PICTURE
Produced by DARRYL F. ZANUCK
Directed by GEORGE CUKOR
The Person NICHOLAS BROTHERS Extra JACK DURANT
ROXY 7th AVE. & 50th ST.

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL
50th St. and 6th Ave.
M-G-M'S
"NATIONAL VELVET"
MICKEY ROONEY
Donald Crisp • Elizabeth Taylor
Jackie Jenkins • Reginald Owen
Spectacular Stage Presentation

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"A heartening play" E. C. Sherburne, The Christian Science Monitor
A FREDRIC MARCH in BELL FOR ADANO
with MARGO
CORT Thea., 48 St. E. of B'way. BR. 9-0046
Evenings 8:40. Matinees WED. and SAT. 2:40.

"BRIGHT NEW MUSICAL HIT."—Life
BLOOMER GIRL
—HAROLD ARLEN—E. Y. HARBURG, Songs
CELESTE MARGARET JOAN DAVID
HOLM DOUGLAS McCRACKEN BROOKS
DOOLEY WILSON—MABEL TALIAFERRO—MATT BRIGGS
SHUBERT Theatre, West 44th St. CI. 6-5990
Eves. 8:30—Mon. thru Thur. $1.20 to $5.40; Fri. & Sat. $1.20 to $6. Tax Incl. Mats. Wed., Sat. 2:30

THE THEATRE GUILD presents
ETHEL BARRYMORE in EMBEZZLED HEAVEN
A New Play by L. Bush-Fekete & Mary Helen Fay. Based on a novel by Franz Werfel
with ALBERT BASSERMAN
NATIONAL Thea., 41st West of Broadway
Evenings 8:30. Matinees Thurs. and Sat. 2:30.

BROCK PEMBERTON presents
FRANK FAY in HARVEY
A New Comedy by MARY CHASE
with JOSEPHINE HULL
Directed by ANTOINETTE PERRY
48TH ST. THEATRE, E. of B'way BR. 9-4566
Ev. 8:40, $1.20-4.20 tax inc. Daily Mats. Christmas Wk.

Sonja Henie & Arthur M. Wirtz present
HATS OFF TO ICE
75c, $1.25 and $1.65 PLUS TAX
Saturday Eves. Only: 75c to $2.40. Plus Tax
Mats. 2:40. Eves. 8:10. Sunday 3 and 8:15
TWO H'DAY PERF. DAILY THRU JAN. 1
CENTER THEA., Rockefeller Center
CO. 5-5474 Mail Orders Filled.

RODGERS and HAMMERSTEIN present
Mady CHRISTIANS Oscar HOMOLKA
in JOHN van DRUTEN'S
I REMEMBER MAMA
from Kathryn Forbes' "Mama's Bank Account"
with JOAN TETZEL
MUSIC BOX, 45th St. W. of B'way. CI. 6-4636
Evs. 8:35 Sharp. Mats. Thur. & Sat. 2:35 Sharp

THE THEATRE GUILD presents
(In association with Jack H. Skirball)
JACOBOWSKY AND THE COLONEL
The FRANZ WERFEL-S. N. BEHRMAN COMEDY
Staged by ELIA KAZAN
LOUIS CALHERN—OSCAR KARLWEIS
MARIANNE STEWART-HAROLD VERMILYEA
MARTIN BECK, W. 45th, Extra Perf. New Year's Eve
Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs., Sat. & New Year's.

6th Year! A PERFECT COMEDY —Atkinson, Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
ARTHUR MARGETSON & NYDIA WESTMAN
EMPIRE Theatre, B'way & 40th St. PE. 6-9510
Evs. 8:40. Matinees, WED. and SAT., 2:40.
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

THE THEATRE GUILD'S MUSICAL HIT
OKLAHOMA!
Music by RICHARD RODGERS
Book and Lyrics by OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN 2d
Directed by ROUBEN MAMOULIAN
Dances by AGNES de MILLE
HARRY JOSEPH EVELYN RUTH
STOCKWELL BULOFF WYCKOFF WESTON
ST. JAMES Theatre, 44th West of Broadway
Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs., Sat. & New Year's.

"A NEW HIT ... chock full of honesty and laughter."—Barnes, H. Trib.
GEORGE ABBOTT presents
"SNAFU"
By LOUIS SOLOMON & HAROLD BUCHMAN
HUDSON Thea., 44 St. E. of B'way. Eves. 8:40
Good Balcony Seats $1.20, $1.80 and $2.40

"A simple story that strikes deep into the lives of our times."—E. C. Sherburne, The Christian Science Monitor.
ROSE FRANKEN'S Comedy Hit
SOLDIER'S WIFE
with MARTHA SCOTT & MYRON McCORMICK
GOLDEN, W. 45. CI. 6-6740. Mail Orders Filled
Evs. 8:40, $1.20-3.60, tax inc. Mats. Wed., Sat. 2:40
(New Year's Eve. Perf., Sunday, Dec. 31)

CURTAIN AT 8:30, PLEASE
NO ONE SEATED DURING PROLOGUE
"As beautifully produced a musical play as you can hope to see."—Chapman, News
Edwin Lester presents The New Operetta Triumph
SONG OF NORWAY
IMPERIAL THEATRE, 45th West of Broadway
Evenings at 8:30 Sharp. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
Evgs. $6-1.20. Mats. $3.60-1.20. All Including Tax

CHERYL CRAWFORD presents
MIRIAM HOPKINS
VICTOR JORY
A new play by SAMSON RAPHAELSON
THE PERFECT MARRIAGE
Barrymore Thea., 47th W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:30
Mats. Wed. and Sat. Extra Perf. New Year's Eve

LAST 4 WEEKS!
"A dramatic thunderbolt."—Winchell
LILLIAN HELLMAN'S NEW PLAY
CORNELIA OTIS DENNIS DUDLEY
SKINNER KING DIGGES
THE SEARCHING WIND
FULTON, W. 46. Eves. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40

NEW YORK CITY

SUE HASTINGS
MARIONETTES
CINDERELLA
Marionette Review
Presided over by Jerry!
DEC. 26 to 30 DAILY
Performances 10 A. M. and 12:30 P. M.
$1.20 including tax
48th STREET CINEMA
(near 8th Ave.)

That night at the dance —we hummed our favorite song "I love you, I love you..."
THIRTY SECONDS OVER TOKYO
M-G-M's THIRTY SECONDS OVER TOKYO
VAN JOHNSON • ROBERT WALKER
SPENCER TRACY
Directed by MERVYN LeROY
The love story behind Captain Ted Lawson's true story!
COMING SOON!

Yanks Halt Meuse River Drive—Tokyo and Manila Bombed

Continued from Page 1

preme Headquarters disclosed Dec. 27.

By Christmas Night, American forces strongly held the town of Celles and were reported to have blunted a second armored spearhead which had pushed to Ciney, 14 miles below Namur.

Later developments after this check two days ago to the Nazi spearhead's thrust 50 miles into Belgium were not disclosed.

The Supreme Headquarters communiqué said simply that "a few enemy tanks and troop carriers pushed forward in the direction of Celles," four miles from Dinant on the Meuse, but that "these were engaged by our forces and were driven back, some tanks being knocked out."

An 11-mile plunge Dec. 26 had carried two forward columns of the Nazi offensive—powered by two and perhaps three armies—to Celles and to Ciney, six miles northeastward and nine from the Meuse.

The surrounded Bastogne garrison of several thousand Doughboys still held out. General Eisenhower's relieving counterassault from the south at last reports still was 4½ miles from the city, but the front of its attack had been widened.

Field Marshal Gen. Gerd von Rundstedt was pushing hard to the northwest—toward the Antwerp supply route—from his reinforced line along the Hotton-Marche road, but "our positions have been maintained," said the Allied communiqué covering actions two days old.

It still was a grinding battle of huge cost in which Marshal von Rundstedt's next moves yet were to shape up. The American defense had slowed but not yet stopped the German armor.

Along the northern rim of their bulge, Germans captured Manhay, 10 miles southwest of Stavelot.

Marshal von Rundstedt kept Bastogne near the middle of the bulge under incessant day-and-night attack, sending in tanks which the defenders so far had knocked out almost as fast as they came up.

There was no indication how much longer the Bastogne force, originally numbering several thousand men, could hold out, but neither was there any suggestion they were anywhere near the end of their power or determination to resist.

The closest point reached by the relieving force from the south was just north of Chaumont, five miles below Bastogne. Seven miles southwest of Bastogne, Americans pressed near Cobreville. They cleared Hollange and Timtange, six and eight miles below Bastogne, entered Lultzhausen 10 miles to the southeast, and fought German infantry and tanks in Eschdorf, 12 miles southeast of Bastogne.

This northward thrust was rolling over high hills carpeted with woods.

Farther southeast of Bastogne, Americans battled strong Nazi units in Kehmen and Ringel, five and seven miles from Diekirch. High ground was won below Diekirch, and a German attack was repulsed near Haller, midway between Diekirch and Echternach, 12 miles farther southeast. Waldbillig, six miles from Echternach, fell. Gains were scored below Echternach.

Superforts:

B-29's Blast Tokyo; Japs Hit Saipan Base

The Dec. 27 B-29 raid on Tokyo followed a Christmas Eve attack by Japanese planes on the Saipan bases, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz reported that about 25 Japanese planes attacked Saipan, destroying one plane on the ground, damaging several others, and injuring six men. He did not say whether the planes hit were Superfortresses, but said that four of the attacking Japanese planes were shot down.

Superfortresses of the 21st Bomber Command have participated in all four previous raids on Tokyo. The first was Nov. 24, followed by another attack Nov. 27 and the first night attack two nights later. The Dec. 3 raid was made in daylight.

Philippines:

U. S. Bombers Hit Manila Again

Land-based American bombers for the fourth consecutive day blasted Japan's airfields at Manila on Luzon Island, now regarded as vulnerable to reinvasion by American forces mopping up in the central Philippines.

Clark Field was the principal target, as it was in two of the previous attacks. It was plastered Dec. 25 with 88,000 pounds of explosives, Headquarters reported.

The Japanese showed a disposition to make a fight of it. They sent up at least 50 interceptors, of which 39 were shot down by United States fighter escorts. Four more were listed as probably downed. The day's bag raised to 72 the total of Japanese planes shot down in 48 hours in the Manila raids. The Americans lost six fighters on the two days.

On conquered Leyte, American ground forces mopped up small and isolated Japanese remnants which, the communiqué said, were "capable of only minor opposition." During Dec. 25, 899 more of the enemy were killed and 14 captured, at a cost of 7 Americans killed and 21 wounded.

Air Over Europe:

British-Based Planes Attack Nazi Lines

Heavy bombers from Britain spearheaded another assault against the German Western Front offensive on Dec. 27. Favorable weather over the Continent permitted Allied planes based in Belgium, Holland, and France to join the attack.

The German Radio reported formations of heavy bombers heading north over Austria, indicating that Flying Fortresses and Liberators of the United States 15th Air Force were striking from Italy at Nazi war industries far behind the battle lines.

Southeast Asia:

RAF Carrier Planes Batter Sumatra

British planes operating from aircraft carriers attacked Japanese objectives in Sumatra the morning of Dec. 20, scoring direct hits on jetties, warehouses, and rail yards, a Special Southeast Asia Command headquarters communiqué said.

Avenger aircraft, bombing from 1,500 feet, raided the harbor of Belawan on the east coast of Sumatra, setting fire to an oil tank and a gasoline tank.

Low clouds and rain squalls made flying difficult and results could not be fully observed, the communiqué said, adding that on the same afternoon Hellcats and Corsairs attacked Japanese airfields in the Sabang area and the anchorage at Oeleeheue on the northwestern tip of Sumatra.

Eastern Front:

Encircled Budapest Entered by Soviets

Half a dozen Red Army thrusts were reported making headway into the western half of now-encircled Budapest, striking for positions from which to attack the German garrison.

All enemy roads of escape were closed. How many Germans remained was not known, but the Russian Command referred to their numbers as "large."

From the hilltops of the Buda district on the west bank of the Danube, Marshal Feodor I. Tolbukhin's heavy artillery dominated the entire city—including Pest's massive business and factory buildings on the plain east of the river.

Armored columns, already deep inside the city's western outskirts, were blasting their way house by house toward two big bridges that span the Danube and link the two sections of the city.

Field dispatches said other Russian successes achieved simultaneously with the full encirclement of the Hungarian Capital had brought the German command in the east to a moment of supreme crisis.

Marshal Tolbukhin's Third Ukraine Army and Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky's Second Ukraine Army, it was pointed out, are tactically linked up northwest of Budapest for a joint drive up both sides of the Danube to Bratislava, Slovakian Capital, and Vienna.

Swarming forward along the Hron (Garam), a northern tributary of the Danube, Marshal Malinovsky's troops captured at least 13 towns in southern Czechoslovakia and advanced to within 63 miles of Bratislava and within 96 of Vienna.

Marshal Tolbukhin's troops, in cutting off the Hungarian Capital, captured Csakvar, 25 miles west of the city, and reached and seized the Danube city of Esztergom, 20 miles northwest.

At Esztergom, Marshal Tolbukhin's army stood virtually opposite the Hron's mouth. A crossing of the Danube slightly to the west would outflank the enemy's Hron River line.

China:

Korea-Malaya Line Hints Long Struggle

Information Minister Wang Shih-chieh said the Chinese High Command believed the Japanese intended to consolidate a route from Korea to Malaya not as an avenue of retreat but "to put up very stubborn fighting in China, French Indo-China, and Malaya."

Mr. Wang told correspondents the Japanese spent more than eight months in offensive operations to open the route, and that the objective had been largely achieved. He said the Chinese considered it a duty to furnish "by far the largest land forces" for the forthcoming struggle, and added the Chinese authorities were taking steps to obtain better equipment for their army.

Truck Output Estimates Way Below U. S. Needs

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (AP)—The Office of Defense Transportation said today commercial truck production scheduled for 1945 is only 24.1 per cent of estimated requirements.

The truck program, recently announced by the War Production Board, calls for 186,792 vehicles next year. The ODT said it estimated 773,935 were needed "to meet essential war and civilian transportation requirements."

The agency predicted farmers and dairy producers would be hard hit, since the program calls for only 35,704 light trucks compared with ODT-estimated requirements of 299,600.

Nazis Erect Tower On Danish Island

By the Associated Press

Stockholm, Dec. 27

The Germans have erected a 190-foot tower, equipped with some undeterminable apparatus, on the Danish Island of Bornholm which is the scene of continuing intensive experiments with V-weapons, the Free Danish Press Service reported Dec. 26.

The research on Bornholm was believed linked with the radio-directed V-weapons, particularly since another important laboratory was established at Peenemunde, only a short distance across the Baltic from Bornholm, the Danes said.

Flying Tigers:

A formation of P-51 fighters of the Flying Tiger United States 14th Air Force struck the Japanese airdrome at Tsinan in Shantung Province again Dec. 26 and destroyed 29 enemy aircraft, boosting to 69 the number knocked out there in three days, an American communiqué announced.

The planes destroyed in the latest assault included nine fighters and 20 bombers, all caught on the ground.

Only the day before, the 14th announced its fighters had destroyed 37 Japanese planes in a raid on the same airdrome Dec. 24. The latest communiqué said it had been ascertained that three additional enemy aircraft had been destroyed in that raid.

Italy:

A strong German counterattack near Italy's west coast has forced Fifth Army forces to withdraw from advance positions in the Serchio River Valley, Allied Headquarters announced.

The enemy thrusts came east and west of the road town of Gallicano, about 14 miles inland from the Tyrrhenian coast, after artillery preparation.

Nazi Thrust Quizzes High Allied Setup

Continued from Page 1

from unnecessary concern about detail. It is just as important for a commander to keep his thought fresh as it is for a fighting soldier to keep his body fit.

Some of our most successful commanders have established themselves in surroundings away from the hurly-burly of their own staffs, although remaining in daily touch with the situation at the front through personal contact and with the situation behind the front through visits from staff officers. An efficient personal staff can keep the commander up to date to the last second on developments. But the man himself does not move in a world of politics and military government.

General Eisenhower in Paris cannot keep himself free from the distractions of messages from Washington and—maybe—London. He lives in the general atmosphere of a great capital.

That he is in character the ideal man for Supreme Commander none who know him have ever disputed, but there are limits to what any one man can be expected to undertake.

Proven Precedent

In Tunisia, he didn't try to run the land battle. He handed that over to Gen. Sir Harold Alexander, as he then was, and remained himself on his Olympian height—and what a successful arrangement that was.

Apparently a necessary step in the new crisis on the West Front is to appoint someone under General Eisenhower to be in command of Allied land forces in western Europe and someone to replace Air Chief Marshal Leigh-Mallory as supreme airman—working, of ccurse, under the Allied Supreme Commander.

The nationality of the land commander is immaterial—what is needed is the best land General, under General Eisenhower, that the Allies can find.

Greek Accord Hoped For Despite New Dissension

Continued from Page 1

with other United Nations of the world toward victory."

This sentiment was echoed by Demetrios Partsalides, speaking for E. L. A. S., when he recalled that the Greeks were the first people "in support of the great struggle which the British Empire waged alone."

Statement by Premier

Similarly encouraging was the short statement of Greek Prime Minister George Papandreou who told his hearers, "No one can pray more than the Government that an end may be put to the tragedy of our people . . .

"We continue always to pray that peace in our country may be achieved. It is indispensable for our own restoration and also to enable us to be at the side of our great ally against the principal enemy."

The conference ended after 4½ hours with the announcement that talks would be resumed today, with another 45-minute truce for the protection of E. L. A. S. delegates. It was also suggested that today's meeting might well include new representatives.

This was believed to be reference to the possibility of bringing in other members of the E. A. M.-E. L. A. S. organization.

Several E. A. M. Parties

For a clearer understanding of the political situation here, it must be remembered that the E. A. M. is composed of some half-dozen parties, but only one—the Communist—was really represented at the opening session of the peace talks.

Three E. L. A. S. delegates so far attending are George Siantos, Secretary of the Greek Communist Party, Mr. Partsalides, who is Secretary General of the E. A. M., and Manolis Mandakas who is an old-time Cretan revolutionary and now ranking E. L. A. S. General in Greece.

The first two E. A. M.-E. L. A. S. men are Communists while Mr. Mandakas may be described as a former Venizelos Liberal.

Thus it would be advantageous to broaden the base of E. A. M.'s representation at the conference. On the other hand, it is considered extremely encouraging that E. A. M. sent Mr. Siantos, who is generally considered top-ranking Communist in Greece, to the conference. This is taken as a gage of E. A. M.'s sincerity and a good augury of success.

No Agreement Yet in Greece

Continued from Page 1

George Papandreou failed to carry out.

4. Punishment of collaborationists and all responsible for unpatriotic acts.

5. A purge of all government services, including town police, and dissolution of the gendarmerie, with all officers and men to be sent home and recalled to active service only after each one was examined by a committee.

6. Disbanding of national guards formed since the outbreak of the civil war and reorganization of the service.

7. Dissolution and reorganization of the naval services, with all officers to be purged.

8. Committees to purge Army and Navy services to be appointed by the Government and not by Cabinet ministers.

9. A plebiscite to be held the first Sunday in February at the latest to decide whether King George II is to return.

10. A general election for the National Assembly to be held in April at the latest.

E. L. A. S. representatives said they would accept the presence of international delegates during the plebiscite to insure a fair election.

Even while the conferees met in the Grand Bretagne Hotel, the British accused E. L. A. S. artillerymen of breaking a conference truce late yesterday and the fresh fighting flared in the district behind British Headquarters. Parachute troops forged ahead with tanks and armored cars in a drive to clear the southern triangle leading into Omonia Square.

Movies Show How To Protect Checks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 27—Two new motion pictures produced by the Safety Education Department of the Aetna Life Affiliated Companies were given special preview showings in Washington and New York recently.

The new films, both of which were produced in co-operation with the United States Secret Service, Treasury Department and the American Bankers Association, are entitled "Check and Double Check" and "Doubtful Dollars."

Both films will be used by the United States Secret Service as part of a nation-wide crime prevention program. "Check and Double Check" portrays the methods used by check thieves and forgers, and is aimed specially at curtailing the theft and forgery of Government checks, millions of which are now being sent to dependents of men and women in militray service. "Doubtful Dollars" shows how the passers of counterfeit money operate and how to guard against them. Through special permission of Treasury Secretary Morgenthau, "Doubtful Dollars" reproduces both good and counterfeit money in full color.

Robots Reach North England With Manchester New Target

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 27—A new phase in German V-bomb attacks has materialized this Christmastide with northern England for the first time coming under robot fire—the Germans say Manchester is the new target.

Some of today's newspapers show on the front page a poignant picture of a postman in a north country town on his Christmas mail delivery route. But the postman finds no bell to ring at some homes. Those homes to which Christmas greetings were addressed have ceased to exist. All that remains is a rubble heap where V-bombs exploded.

And while countless north country folk were experiencing their first V-bombs, other homes in southern England, with Christmas trees decorating windows and seasonal activities in full swing, were also being blasted by V-bombs.

1,000 V-2's Launched

A German source over the week end claimed already more than 1,000 V-2 giant rocket bombs have been launched at England. The Germans say they are producing rockets in considerable numbers in factories secure from Allied countermeasures.

The German commentator has added, "It remains to be seen how England can hold out against this rocket missile when it is unable to interfere either with production or with precision of its aim."

The Germans, doubtless, are once again overestimating the effectiveness of robots. V-bomb prospects, however, add to the grim outlook for Britain in 1945.

Defense Forces Switch

There is speculation here today why the Germans are switching some of their robot launchings to attack northern England. One suggestion is that southern England defenses against robots are being too successful for German liking.

Similar success against robots aimed at northern England is confidently expected here once defenses are completely organized.

But V-2 rockets are a different matter. They can be attacked only before they are launched.

Today's Manchester Guardian offers a characteristic stouthearted north country defiance to German long-range weapons.

If the Germans spend V-bombs on the north country, where there are lots of empty fells and moorlands, says the Guardian, "so many the fewer to use elsewhere—and results, so far as the course of the war is concerned, will be just as negligible."

But the Guardian adds a warning against ever again allowing the Germans to fight a long-range war.

Meanwhile, some Londoners are even discussing the possibility of offering hospitality to bombed-out north country folk.

House Democrats Plan No Organization Changes

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (AP)—Clarence Cannon (D) of Missouri, chairman of the House Appropriations Committee said last night that the Democratic majority plans no change in the House organization in the 79th Congress.

The Democrats will caucus next Tuesday.

It is now planned, Mr. Cannon said, to retain Sam Rayburn (D) of Texas, as Speaker, John W. McCormack of Massachusetts as Majority Floor Leader "and all the others down to the clerks and doormen."

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One Hundred Seventy-ninth Semi-Annual Report, December 1, 1944

ASSETS

Cash on Hand and in Banks	$ 2,995,974.18
United States Government Securities	46,295,000.00
Municipal Bonds	1,608,187.97
Railroad Bonds	6,809,000.00
Public Utility Bonds	2,284,000.00
Industrial and Other Bonds	307,000.00
First Mortgage Loans on Real Estate (Less Reserves)	4,436,170.26
FHA Insured First Mortgages on Real Estate	3,927,449.87
Loans to Depositors secured by their Deposits	94,681.81
Collateral Loans	6,000.00
Banking House	100,000.00
Other Real Estate (Less Reserves)	374,003.31
Other Assets	12,603.12
Total Assets	$69,250,070.52

LIABILITIES

Savings Deposits	$62,823,633.17
Christmas and Victory Club Deposits	261,747.80
Other Liabilities	112,715.60
General Reserve	600,000.00
Surplus	5,451,973.95
Total Liabilities	$69,250,070.52

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Gallup's Faith in Own Poll Questioned in House Probe

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27—Representative Clinton P. Anderson (D) of New Mexico, chairman of a House elections committee that has been investigating the Gallup Poll of Public Opinion in the 1944 election, wonders if Dr. George Gallup believes the figures which his statisticians gather. Following hearings in Trenton, N. J., with an open hearing scheduled shortly in Washington, congressmen are still somewhat baffled by the methods used by the famous poll.

For example, it is alleged that the statistics gathered by the Gallup samplers showed that the New York State vote would go for Mr. Roosevelt by 52.5 per cent, which is a safe percentage as such things go. However, in his news releases, as is stated, the figure was put at about 51 per cent. According to those attending the informal Trenton hearings, the decision to put the percentage at the lower figure was made by Dr. Gallup himself.

Dr. Gallup is said to have kept the forecasts of national percentages frozen at 51-49 (favoring Roosevelt) from the beginning of the year up to the day before the election (when he raised the Democratic side to 51.5 per cent) despite the fact that his own sampling figures are alleged to have shown a ratio of about 53 to 47 per cent on the Democratic side.

Are Methods Impartial?

Mr. Anderson and other members of the investigating committee emphasize they have no grudge against polls as such, and believe they should be published let the chips fall where they may. But they are eager to find out whether the methods used are an impartial scientific sampling method, or the inspired type of guessing which political correspondents and politicians themselves use; and indeed, whether the widely distributed Gallup Poll may have been used to influence the election.

It is charged that the poll, in 1944, had the effect of creating the feeling that it was a political "horse race" from the start, then publication of the actual figures Dr. Gallup was getting would have altered the picture.

Politicians frequently refer to the "band-stand" vote: the tendency of some people to be for the winning side, whoever it is. This vote accentuates majorities when they occur. Published statistics which seem to show a close vote, whatever their validity, have the effect of aiding the minority party, according to this figure.

Contributions Affected

Another point made ruefully in this election by Democrats, but which might be offered at a later date by Republicans, is the charge that the Treasury surplus with which the G. O. P. finished the campaign sprang from the Gallup Poll interpretation that Thomas E. Dewey might win.

If the Gallup figures were arbitrarily weighted toward the supposition of an exciting and close "horse-race," there would be bigger G. O. P. contributions, it is asserted, than if Republican prospects had been made to seem less promising.

The Anderson Committee does not charge bad faith, but has unearthed statistics, it is alleged, raising the question of how far the published Gallup material is based on actual sampling, and how far on the "interpretation" by the organization. In the 1944 election, it is alleged, the unpublished sampling was more accurate than the published reports.

Soldiers Turn War Workers

Associated Press

G. I.'s Help Relieve Manpower Shortage in Tire Plant

Capt. Rufus Jones (right) checks in a group of soldiers at the Dunlop Tire & Rubber Corporation, Buffalo, N. Y. These men are some of approximately 50 servicemen who have been assigned to the plant to help alleviate a manpower shortage and speed production of tires for the Army.

Higher Pay for Foundry Workers Approved

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27—Wage increases up to 10 cents an hour have been approved as a general policy by the National War Labor Board for workers in foundries and forges where there has been a critical manpower shortage.

The wage increase, plus an intensive recruiting program in which the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations will co-operate, is expected to end the several months' critical labor shortage that has held up the army truck and other critical munitions production programs.

Lieut. Gen. Brehon Somervell, Chief of Army Service Forces, predicted before the Senate War Investigating Committee recently that the labor shortage in foundries would be solved this month.

Soldiers Released

Recently the Army released 1,000 soldiers to work in foundries but this was not enough to meet the need. At the height of the foundry manpower crisis last August between 15,000 and 20,000 workers were needed.

Wages in foundries vary from community to community, but for common laborers, they range from 50 to 80 cents an hour.

Authorizing the 10-cent increase, the NWLB made it clear that wage cases of critical foundries would be handled as "rare and unusual cases" and the decisions would not interfere with the general maintenance of wage stabilization.

Before a wage raise is actually granted, the War Manpower Commission must certify that the foundry has failed to meet production requirements because of insufficient manpower which the WMC has been unable to overcome through its own programs.

Plant Must Be Listed

The War Production Board must have listed the plant for special consideration on the grounds that it is of critical importance to the war effort, its production seriously behind war requirements, and that manpower is the chief factor in its inability to fill War Department contracts.

The NWLB said its decision followed an investigation made at the request of the WPB, WMC, and the armed services "to assist in solving a serious production problem in many foundries and forgings" for war supplies.

The NWLB also is considering a request for a general rise in wages in the textile industry which has suffered in the South from shipyard and airplane competition, but has given no indication that it will attempt to seek out "rare and unusual" cases in that industry where wage rate increases would be justified to increase production of cotton duck, also critically short.

All-Electric Homes Studied In Tennessee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—National interest is being shown in Meadow Hills, a neighborhood of all-electric homes, including even electrical heating, here.

They were the last, electrical, low-cost, quality homes to be built by Stuart Fonde, contractor, before the war. But in wartime, studies of them have been made by electrical engineers and others for possible postwar application in home building.

The Knoxville Electric Power Board co-operated with the Tennessee Valley Authority in a detailed study of a row of modern, small homes on Bob White Lane in this neighborhood. Instruments were rigged up to record various uses of electricity at the homes.

Buford H. Martin, electrical engineer of the Division of Electrical Development, TVA, told of those homes and others, in a talk at a conference of power distributors in Gatlinburg, Tenn., and later before the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, in St. Louis.

The average yearly electrical bill of the homes studied was found to be $147.07, including $65.98 for heating. Heating costs ranged from an average of $48.50 for a four-room house to $105.07 for a nine-room house.

"Based on conservative estimate, it is my opinion that electrical heating will be installed in at least 10,000 homes which will be built in the Tennessee Valley area within five years after the war," says Mr. Martin. "Within the past few months, we have heard of four proposed projects, representing a total of 160 houses in which the builders proposed to install electric heating systems.

"Manufacturers of electrical equipment are interested in house heating, and just recently representatives of several manufacturers have been in this section to investigate the potential market for electrical home heating equipment.

"I do not anticipate any radical changes in electrical heating equipment immediately after the war, but it is known that a number of manufacturers are conducting development programs with the idea of improving upon heating equipment."

There are more than 1,000 electrically heated homes now, half of them in the TVA villages of Norris and Pickwick. The remainder are scattered, with more than 100 in Knoxville and 15 or 20 in Chattanooga.

Units are of a radiant type for installation in the wall of each room.

However, M. L. Bartling, Jr., who was associated with Mr. Fonde in the Meadow Hills development, is trying another experiment in electrical heating. He has installed heat-resistant wires in the ceiling of one room. The electrical heat is regulated by a thermostat. "It has worked perfectly," he said.

Radiant heating, as engineers and architects call it, also has been tried experimentally in the W. J. Marks home in Meadow Hills.

"I was reading in a national magazine that the new kind of heating, from invisible source, is forecast for the future," said Mrs. Marks. "But we already have it in our home and like it very much."

In the experimental type tried at the Marks home, wrought-iron pipes were placed under the hardwood floors. Hot water, electrically heated, circulates through the pipes.

Most houses in the Tennessee Valley today are unsuited to electrical heating because they are not properly insulated, it was explained.

The Fonde homes were built especially for electrical heating, with insulation in walls and ceilings and weatherstripping of doors and windows.

Original Nazi Plans Miscarry

Continued from Page 1

collapsed the American flanks, but the Doughboys held on grimly.

The defense by the surrounded force at Bastogne is comparable only to the heroic British airborn division holding out at Arnhem. But there is still a good chance this force may be relieved by an American attack now driving up from the south, which has ranged within five miles from the beleaguered forces and may be able to render artillery support shortly.

Meanwhile, on many sectors, supply troops — clerks, drivers, mechanics, and cooks—became the infantry in the pressing need of these hours as they fought to save engineering, signal, supply, and other installations which they had labored many months to construct. The southern Allied drive against the enemy flank is making limited progress south of Bastogne and Echternach in tough country where the hills run east and west favoring the enemy.

Meanwhile, the Germans are striving to prevent a diversion of Allied divisions from other fronts by making limited moves against the British line near Venlo and in the vicinity of Saarlauterne. We can expect more of these.

Despite the continuing fury of its assaults, the enemy appears to have lost its original initiative. It remains to be seen now whether the Allies can seize that initiative.

Direct Radio-Voice Link Joins Leyte And the Mainland

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 27—A direct radio-voice link between Leyte, Philippine Islands, and the United States, has been established for American radio networks through the 400-watt Press Wirless, Inc., station on the island, E. N. Dotson, manager of the Pacific division of the company, announced.

First voice radiocasting was begun Dec. 23, for the Columbia Broadcasting System, Mr. Dotson said, with the Leyte station sending directly to the Press Wireless terminals near Los Angeles, Calif., for reradiocast. The same procedure is used for handling voice programs for other networks, he added.

A. Warren Norton, President of Press Wireless, voiced gratification at the success of the voice transmission from the Philippines.

"Direct radio-voice service was contemplated when our station PZ was sent to Leyte," he said. "The great distance involved and other obstacles cause some doubt as to whether or not a compartively low power transmitter, such as we are using, would be successful in voice transmission."

Station PZ began direct radio telegraph transmission to America on Nov. 14. Its "twin" 400-watt station, PX, built and operated by Press Wireless, has been sending direct radio telegraph and voice from the European war theater for several months.

Papuans Study for Civil Posts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

A NETHERLANDS BASE IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA, Dec. 27—When a native of Netherlands New Guinea goes to school, he may very well be carrying under his arm, along with his notebooks, a heavy volume on government administration.

Dr. Hubertus J. van Mook, Acting Governor General of the Netherlands East Indies, has announced the opening of a school in Hollandia to train Papuans as assistant civil officers.

Candidates for the school already have been selected from a large group of natives who have proved their suitability by the way they acted under Japanese occupation, Dr. van Mook said.

Though in the past Papuans have taken part extensively in civil affairs, this school will enable them to attain a higher level in their Government than ever before. Graduates will form the administrative offices responsible for justice, labor, and food supplies in the liberated areas.

Dr. van Mook, who has just completed a tour of the recently freed territories in the Philippines and the Dutch Indies, said the natives held no resentment against the Allies for the accidental destruction of villages during bombardments of adjacent enemy positions. These Papuans, eager for the return of law and order, already have rebuilt several villages, he continued.

The natives, he said, are welcoming the Allied forces by acting as laborers, scouts, guerrillas, and constabulary.

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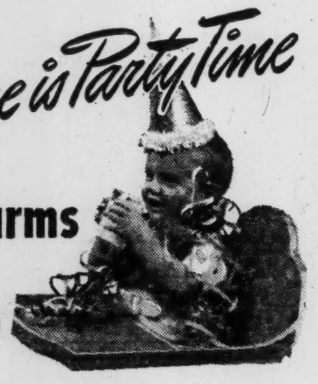

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THEY MAN THE FLEET

Home from reporting naval war in the Pacific, Joe Hirsch has sketched the men of another fleet - New York Central's "great steel fleet" of 800 daily passenger trains.

For these men, with their fellow American railroaders, are fighting history's greatest transportation battle. In three war years, they've carried 28,000,000 military passengers plus a record number of essential civilian travelers.

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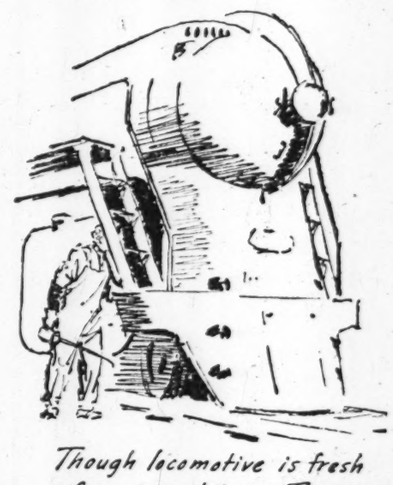

Though locomotive is fresh from round-house, Engineer double checks it. "Never take safety for granted!" is Rule 1. on N.Y. Central.

Pullman Conductor's bookkeeping — done at odd moments in his exacting job of making passengers comfortable under war conditions.

N.Y.C. Conductor's friendly, helpful smile — still there, though 200% rise in traffic has added to his responsibilities as train commander.

Baggage man at work! With traffic heavy and many N.Y.C. baggage cars needed for Army trains, you are asked to travel light.

Porter makes many extra berths. Reason — double rooms, once used as singles, are often shared by business associates to save war-vital train space.

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Never too busy to help. N.Y.C. Brakeman stops to recline modern coach seat for a first-time train traveler — one of millions since war.

Brakeman acknowledges signals from station agents, towermen and others who inspect passing train. Raised hand means "OK."

Steward's watchful eye keeps service smart despite fact that many experienced waiters are among 26,000 N.Y.C. men now in armed forces.

End of the run. Fireman backs down steps from cab. To descend forward would break one of many safety rules designed to guard N.Y.C.'s 138,000 employees.

Wednesday Page
Fashion—Home Decoration

Today's Woman

Tuesday—Friday
Food—Women's Features

United States markets continue their demand for articles from the workshop of Elizabeth Anderson (left), who makes her home in Taxco, Mexico, and teaches native Indian girls and women, two of whom are shown (right), to sew for her. On her lap in the picture at left is a skirt of Mexican stripe, hand-loomed fabric.

French Fashion Gains Balance—Britain Hews to the Line

By Alison Settle
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

To live with London fashions, soldierly simple in precision and quality . . . to see through fashion pages the rich outpourings of American design . . . then to visit Paris and discover there the implications of over abundant fashion lines, is to feel vividly the truth of Carlyle's saying, "Man is a spirit bound by invisible bonds to all men: he wears clothes which are the visible emblems of that fact."

Paris was surprised at a shocked reaction against its over-abundant fashions when first shown after liberation only because the bonds which bound that lovely country to "all men" had been exchanged for occupation chains. Fashion had lost touch with reality: the very hats which startle you by their fantastic height as you walk along the streets are hats only wearable in a country where no cars are in use.

For the first time since the French Revolution, the women of France, of the United States and of England have been cut off from one another and their fashions have widely diverged. What in Paris fashions of the moment will last and influence designing in the other two countries?

In Britain the clothing and textile industries have been cut to the very bone in the interests of war factories and London couture houses have made no protest considering that while the war hangs in a balance the first call on fabrics must go to the bulk of the people and not to the wealthy. Textile mills, unwilling to sell their high-class products to makers of "utility" models for wear by the bulk of people, find themselves unable to keep open, their labor and even their looms being directed to democratic claims. Yet neither textile leaders nor the couture, who can hardly find fabric to make 25 collection models, which is all they are allowed to show in a year, complain that their designing sense is blunted by this drastic treatment. They see woolens evolving in ever-increased smoothness in after-war designs, softer and finer with winter lightweights warmer and summer weights far cooler than before.

Gain in Ingenuity

Designers say that the discipline of working for the whole people and not just for one income class has sharpened their senses. Digby Morton has this winter inspired fabrics for the future with remarkably interesting designs on them. Bianca Mosca says over and over again that she "can hardly wait" to start work on the smooth cashmeres she has been planning with her textile suppliers.

Paris, with vast designing talent and enormous prestige, would surely find its fashion enriched and not destroyed by keeping in touch with the bulk of French people in place of concentrating on one wealthy section. Its future export trade would have contacts with the sympathy of the world in place of having to explain away differences.

Already the clothes of Paris have regained balance which they had lost. There is once more balance between front and back, front skirt fulness balanced by back bodice bulk, flat back skirtlines balanced against simple front bodice, but skirts have their fulness and interest concentrated at the front either by being cut en forme in contrast to plain back, or by drapery [some call it the "kangaroo line"] with knots and twists in supple materials with front pockets above pleats in firmer fabrics.

At the same time simple fronted bodices have bloused backs, some with circular yoke, others with fulness swinging from a deep pleat at the extremity of the shoulders. Waistlines droop very slightly at the back and are normal in front. Sleeves are wide; the all-over width tightening into tiny cuffs, looking more up-to-date than leg-of-mutton lines. Necklines are cut high, in the main, with very small vee, which in case of suits is filled in by a folded colored scarf. Shoulders are built out but with dropped, rounded line in place of the 1939 square.

Coats follow the same lines of balance as dresses, with main emphasis on back fulness springing from deep pleats at the extreme shoulder width and this whether for coats with confined waists or those [much fewer in number] which swing loose. Armholes in dresses and coats alike are tremendously increased, cut wide and supple and emphasized by inset bands of contrast—ginger on violet, violet blue on brown are good examples—or by intricate pleating.

From Mad Carpentier

All lines draw attention to the minute waistline, Mad Carpentier by her outsize armholes, Paquin by shoulder pleats and rounded hips, and all by excessive skirt width, excessive sleeve fabric. Only the use of zipper fastenings and plentiful supply of molded elastic corsets of which the couture has entire control, could bring the doll-waistline into being.

In suits the minute waist is essential to give elegance to longer jacket lines: jackets are now cut to exactly half the length of the skirt. The drop-shoulder raglan cut is increased when the yoke and sleeve top are in one—a line shown particularly well in the Bruyere collection. Worn with these longer suits are jacket-like blouses only an inch shorter with embroidered front fastenings and pocket flaps. Paquin shows a lovely example in pale blue satin with black satin scallopings for pockets and front closing, black eyelet embroidery and black buttons. Schiaparelli shows satin again, pale blue worked with black beads and worn over black.

1820 Influence

A strong 1820 influence seen most clearly in the much-praised Mad Carpentier collection is excessive. It is too reminiscent to form a good fashion influence. Fashion may take influence out of the past but it must be of today: to copy historic fashions is to admit failure. Because Paris couture is not in close touch with the thoughts and feelings of its own country and of the Allies, these fashions can be no more than a jumping-off ground for others to come.

At the moment, the thoughtful see in Paris couture fashions a disquieting insensitivity to what is going on around, above all, the almost frightening cleavage in France between the "haves" and the "have nots." The French are determined that the textile and fashion industry, second greatest of the country, must at all costs, be kept alive and ready for export trade. On-lookers are inclined to think that if half the work rooms and workers were devoted to patriotic work, industry would have its feet far more firmly on the ground for the future.

Nothing but the verdict of history can say which is right, the French method or the British.

It's Time to Check Over Your Lingerie

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher
Fashion Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

If Christmas with incidental gifts—often including lingerie—has not supplied all your wardrobe needs, this may be a good time to check over your lingerie supply.

Have you seen the blouse slips? This type is practical and sleek around the waist because the top is really a tailored blouse, having yoke, notched collar, pocket, sleeves and all—and no shirt-tail to contend with. This little number retails about $5.00, but then you have something more than a slip. And it has been known to double as a dress when worn with a slim belt.

Basic Slips

Plain, tailored slips are the first and last requirement of many women. In the full-length slip for evening wear, with its necessity for smoothness and no back, this type is particularly popular. Almost always cut along princess lines, with variations as to seaming and bust lines, the main differences in slips lies in trimming, whether it be lingerie lace (tough, yet someway lacy), simple fagoting or embroidery. The combination of rayon crepe or satins with eyelet embroidery gives a substantial, yet feminine touch to slips, and these launder well. Rayon taffeta slips in navy or black are useful under dark dresses, and then there are those which have dark skirts and light tops for suit and shirtwaist wear.

Nightgowns in varying price ranges—from $10.00 up and $10.00 down—can be as lovely as you like. The vogue for black lingerie finds expression in gowns of soft black crepes and sheers—ballerina skirted and swirling, yet princess and tidy at the waist. V-necks and square yokes and even gowns with Kate Greenaway cap sleeves come in this group. Occasionally you find gowns tailored trimly with long sleeves, tight cuffs and Peter Pan collars, but these are generally made of sprigged challis or a soft albatross or flannel for genuinely cold nights.

Ruffles Are Added

Panties are unchanged in design, though some of these are to be had in black edged with a pert, stiff little taffeta ruffle reminiscent of the "Bloomer Girl."

Larger lines in housecoats indicate the general pleasure and satisfaction these afford. In quilted challis, taffetas, and celanese rayon satins they give a kind of picturesque Colonial air to today's moderns. Many of these coats have long sweeping skirts, but women generally find these less practical than the slimmer-skirted designs. In price ranges between $10.00 and $20.00 there is a broad selection. Flannels, part wool and part celanese rayon yarns, lend themselves to tailored types. Knee-length coats are smart when worn above pajamas, and many women prefer this freedom from entangling skirts.

Boudoir ensembles that mix and match mount up to as many as nine changes in some packages. You might combine powder blue shorts with white pajama tops, topping them with a "tommie" coat of cherry red.

Utterly feminine is a delicate boudoir model in pink, powder blue or white rayon satin brocaded crepe with its three-quarter-length belted tunic fluffed out with maribou edging, and having matching satin trousers.

Pretty Bed Jackets

Not to encourage one to stay in bed, yet certainly to enjoy those quiet moments, one finds a tempting array of bed jackets. Perhaps you will snuggle down into one made of shell-pink maribou; perhaps it will be a short, boxy quilted affair of rayon satin; or it may be lush velvet sewn with metal threads; a frou-frou of chiffon, pleated and lace-edged; or a simple washable celanese jersey or rayon crepe. No one who has ever had one will again be without one of these uncomplicated little jackets. They become almost indispensable.

The outlook in children's underwear is still far from bright. The feeling is that help will be forthcoming shortly, but at the moment the wartime custom of giving Johnnie's outgrown undies to the boy next door who is just the right size for them, or saving Susie's for Jane, or better still, carrying them to school where, in many places, these trading centers for children's underwear have sprung up, would seem the best answer.

Timely Tips on Trends

By Ann Cox
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Since the coat dress gets "top billing" in types of smart new fashions, why not transform last season's light weight coat into a warm dress? First, rip out the lining. Next, have buttonholes worked to the hem. Then add decorated buttons in one of the floral or crown designs, a belt, and a colorful scarf. If you do not like the belted look (although it should be tried as it is to be popular for spring), a few darts at the waistline at side front and back will give a closer fit. This gives a loose, bloused line above the waist line which is seen in the new dresses.

* * *

In case there are pockets on the coat, run a piping of the material of the scarf across the top or around the flap. Wear the scarf ascot-style, tucked in at the neck. To change the trimming of your coat dress, simply change its scarf and pocket trim.

* * *

Another way to enliven a winter wardrobe is to make, or purchase, a smooth-fitting six-gore skirt in black or brown to wear with your pastel, or deeper-toned, suit jackets, or lumber jackets. These two-color costumes enable you to wear skirts and jackets interchangeably, which adds interest. A scarf of velvet or velveteen matching the skirt, tucked in the neck of the contrasting jacket ties the ensemble together.

Patience Builds Good Business In Taxco

By Elizabeth Fagg
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Mexico, D. F.

"If Mohammed won't come to the mountain, then the mountain must come to Mohammed" is certainly an adage to apply to Elizabeth Anderson who takes the role of Mohammed. The "mountain" in the case consists of the buyers from the big department stores in the United States, of export firms in Mexico, of North American tourists here, and of all the rest of the world who have been clamoring for Elizabeth Anderson clothes.

This American designer who calmly set up shop on the side of a cobblestone hill in Taxco, deep in Mexico, has been promoted by the biggest department stores in New York City, featured in window displays and full page advertisements, written up by leading fashion magazines in the United States, made a name for herself which has become a synonym for stunning women's fashions with strong Mexican flavor. And she is indifferent to it all.

Independent Ways

Artistic, and with a humorous way of looking at things in general—even at her own calm within the storm—she occasionally comes into Mexico City from her beloved Taxco retreat. She rushes up and down streets getting errands done as fast as she can so she can return on the evening bus if possible, or at least go back tomorrow. She wears some kind of thing-of-a-hat which she's made herself (but her designing talents apparently don't extend to headgear). She has nothing of the appearance of a designer who has created some of the most dashing costumes to be developed from the inspiration of Mexican design.

Back in her workshop in Taxco, with its windows looking over the plaza and the famous church of the lovely town, she becomes an artist in her studio. And she looks one, wearing a black skirt, white shirt and a black ribbon in her hair.

Not to Be Hurried

Buyers come from New York and Chicago, from Los Angeles and Baltimore to see her things. They are only part way when they reach the Capital. Still ahead is the trip by a 1934-model bus to Taxco. After they have clambered up the steep cobblestone hill, which only donkeys and huarache-shod Indians can negotiate comfortably, they naturally expect to be greeted with an ecstatic welcome.

But while Elizabeth Anderson is always courteous, she treats them, like as not, in the same vague, impersonal way that she treats an ordinary tourist who's come in to order a single blouse and skirt. The buyer probably had in mind ordering by the hundreds, for "immediate delivery." She has to tell him that she can't make such quantities, that she can't be sure when they'll be delivered, that maybe the material on hand for one model won't be available even for a dozen.

Delayed by Fiestas

Her stoic calm, which exasperates many Yankee buyers, is a reflection of the exigencies under which Elizabeth Anderson herself must carry on business. She knows that with the utmost effort she can turn out only a certain number of garments. Her Indian seamstresses observe all the fiestas of the calendar, and all the other fiestas that come up incidentally by way of births and marriages. Volume market, seasonal demands, advertising schedules, immediate delivery, mean nothing in their lives. These are of another world. And Elizabeth Anderson has come, of necessity, to accept their way of looking at the job.

Besides, though she's a shrewd business woman and gets a good enough price for anything she makes, she likes to do things the way she likes to do them.

She was certainly one of the pioneers in the utilization of native Mexican themes as inspiration for gay, informal clothes for women of the United States. She settled in Taxco, some years ago, simply because it was a beautiful, picturesque spot. She had never designed clothes and had no intention of doing so in Taxco.

Little by Little

But she found the Indian women living there, and in the villages around, doing fine embroideries, not always of good design, but carefully and beautifully executed. She began ordering handkerchiefs and blouses from them, showing them exactly what she wanted done.

From this beginning Elizabeth Anderson has by patience, enterprise and an ability to work with and teach the Indian girls of the community, built up a "production unit" of some 30 of 40 seamstresses who work in their own homes. To get a fairly steady flow of output has taken tremendous effort, which the head of a machine-run factory in the United States could hardly comprehend.

Her designing ability stimulated, Mrs. Anderson began making every kind of beach and informal evening costume, utilizing always the native themes of the Mexican Indian, of the charro (Mexican cowboy), of the peon workman.

Elizabeth Anderson is now so well-established a name in the design field, that no buyer in the cities of the United States, no fashion writer, and no visiting tourist in Mexico but knows who she is.

On Chemical Council

Dr. Robert R. Williams

Chemical director, Bell Telephone Laboratories, New York City, has been elected to the Council of the American Chemical Society.

British Trip Proves Faith In Negotiation

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 27 — Rightly or wrongly, Prime Minister Churchill's trip to Athens is regarded here as a manifestation of inherent British optimism and faith in direct negotiation. Mr. Churchill's sudden journey has, on the whole, been favorably received by the British public.

All classes earnestly hope that a solution can be found to a situation which is hardly creditable to Britain's international prestige.

British railroads carry posters titled, "Is your journey really necessary?" and applying that to the Prime Minister's journey.

A majority of the British press today respond with an emphatic yes.

Mr. Churchill's presence in the Greek Capital, it is hoped, will induce Greek leaders of both Right and Left viewpoints to moderate their ambitions in the cause of peace.

Change in Attitude Hinted

There is also in many circles here today the feeling that Mr. Churchill's venture at this juncture indicates not only the seriousness of the Greek situation, but also some change in the British Prime Minister's interpretation of it compared with that given in his parliamentary utterances a fortnight ago.

This was hinted in an editorial in The Times, of London, which said: "Time and again at the height of his political power he [Mr. Churchill] has seemed to challenge and defy criticism with success, only to accept entirely, when convinced, the best part of the counsel pressed upon him."

Whether Mr. Churchill took with him any formula of negotiation and agreement is not known here. In fact the general opinion is that he has taken none.

Mutual Confidence

But the British will be keenly disappointed if this journey doesn't result in an honorable conclusion to what is generally considered here a lamentable episode and to freeing Britain from a distressing and undesired entanglement.

The task as seen here isn't so much to impose a settlement of a special kind upon the Greeks, but to produce conditions of mutual confidence between various Greek parties so that fighting will cease and a working administration acceptable to all parties be established.

If Mr. Churchill achieves this, then, however much some of his critics hold him responsible for the landing of Britain in the present Greek catastrophe, they will be the first also to admit that no man could have done more to extricate this country.

Danger in Patching

At the same time this tragic Greek episode is seen as another serious warning of the dangers of "patch as patch can," especially in the international field.

It is realized here more than ever that spheres of influence cannot be substituted for collective decisions on policy and principles.

For that reason the presence of American and Russian observers at the Athens conference is welcomed as an evidence of United Nations' concern, and there is the added hope that the "Big Three," or rather the "Big Four," including France, will shortly meet and deal with fundamental aspects of a number of European issues which, if allowed to continue and develop unchecked, may lead to grave misunderstandings later.

Wise and Silver Resign Posts on Zionist Council

NEW YORK, Dec. 26 (AP)—The resignations of Dr. Stephen S. Wise of New York City and Dr. Abba H. Silver of Cleveland as heads of the American Zionist Emergency Council were disclosed today.

The resignations followed a disagreement between them over a U. S. Senate resolution urging free entry of Jews into Palestine. The Council will act on the resignations at a plenary session here Dec. 28.

Rabbi Wise said he submitted his resignation as chairman on Dec. 12. Rabbi Silver submitted his resignation Dec. 20 as co-chairman.

Railroad Train Workers Fined Total of $9,250

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 27 (AP)—Fines totaling $9,250 were imposed upon 20 stewards, assistant stewards and waiters of Union Pacific trains yesterday after they pleaded no contest to charges that they conspired to commit theft in interstate commerce.

Seventeen stewards and assistant stewards were fined $500 each by United States District Judge Ben Harrison, and three waiters were fined $250 each.

German Aids in Switzerland Wary on Calls to Berlin

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ZURICH, Switzerland, Dec. 27—Switzerland, along with Sweden, Spain, and Turkey, is experiencing an ever-increasing number of deserters from the Nazi cause among officials of the German Legation at Bern and consulates at Zurich, Geneva, Lausanne, Basle, and Lugano.

Berlin usually finds out how reliable its representatives here are when the Wilhelmstrasse writes its representatives to come to Berlin for consultations or new assignments.

Since few German officials here can be sure that they have not at some time or another let fall defeatist or anti-Nazi utterances they usually refuse to return.

The most recent case involves Dr. Ernst Reibstein, Bern correspondent of the German DNB news agency. He received orders to return to Berlin at the beginning of December. Instead, he broke relations with DNB and retired to live in Switzerland on a nestegg he had saved. The German Legation is suing him for the return of 27,000 francs in the company's safe which Dr. Reibstein claims belongs in part to him for back pay.

Intimate Chats Reported

Dr. Reibstein realized the wisdom of his step when he subsequently discovered his assistant had been sending regular reports to Berlin on intimate anti-Nazi chats they had had together.

Dr. Prinz Alois Auersperg, former assistant German air attaché in Bern, was "shaken out" as a result of the attempt to assassinate Hitler. Though apparently one of the conspirators, he talked with Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler 10 days before the attempt without arousing Himmler's suspicion.

At the end of July he received a cable from Berlin ordering his return, signed by General Hansen. Dr. Auersperg, however, knew General Hansen had been executed 10 days before as one of the conspirators.

Consuls Gisevius and Waetgen have deserted the Reich also. They, too, were in contact with circles in Germany who were exterminated after July 20.

In November Consul Weber in Zurich wrote his superior, General Consul Dienszmann, a letter announcing he was quitting his job to join the ranks of German emigrants.

Offered to Resign

Gerhard Graf, cultural attaché in Zurich, was called to Berlin at the end of May. In June he returned to Zurich for a short time to train the above-mentioned Weber as cultural attaché in Zurich.

While in Switzerland Herr Graf suffered a "nervous breakdown" and was put in a sanatorium where he still remains. In this way he saved himself from permanent return to the Reich.

General Consul Dienzmann, feeling himself discredited by the desertion of his subordinate Herr Weber, wrote to the Foreign Ministry in Berlin offering to resign, but his offer was refused. Reports of Allied radios that Herr Dienzmann had declared himself a foe of the Nazis are not true.

A clandestine German language radio report that the cultural attaché, Dr. Federer, and the economic attaché, Dr. Beyer, of the Legation in Bern had deserted is also not true.

Limit Set on Stay

Dr. F. A. Kramer who recently refused a Berlin order to return has long been known in Switzerland as an ardent Roman Catholic and federalist, who worked with the liberal federalist Professor Ropke of Geneva. It has long been known among his friends that he did not fit in the uniform of the Nazi press.

The Legation at Bern got orders from Berlin to set a limit on his stay in Bern and report the place of his crossing into Germany. It is only natural that he did not go under these circumstances.

The press attaché, Dr. Trump, likewise refused to return to Berlin. Though a party man he has long been tolerant toward people who worked with him whom he knew to be anti-Nazi.

Parallel with the desertions is the seeking among German officials as well as the German colony for a new direction for Germany. The Freiesdeutschland Movement which includes persons of all opposition German parties is increasing in prestige and numbers. Its leaders, many of whom have been fighting National Socialism since 1933, do not accept former German officials uncritically.

Close Watch on Candidates

Each case is examined on its own merits and a candidate for membership must prove that he is an active anti-Nazi of long standing before acceptance.

Information from representatives of the Freiesdeutschland shows that high Nazi officials in Berlin are just as nervous as are their foreign representatives.

Herr Himmler and Dr. Popitz, Prussian Finance Minister, sent Herr Langbehn to Switzerland about a year ago to attempt negotiations for a separate peace. When Herr Langbehn's mission failed he returned to Berlin where he was arrested by the Gestapo. Herr Himmler seems to have been afraid of him because of what he knew about peace negotiations. He likewise later removed Dr. Popitz after July 20 and dissolved the Prussian Finance Ministry.

Lonnegren Held

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 27 (AP)—Police authorities on Dec. 23 announced the arrest of John Alexander Lonnegren, former chief of the Scandinavian Telegram Bureau, on charges of supplying to Germany information on Norwegian refugees in Sweden. Mr. Lonnegren left his post in the Telegram Bureau more than a year ago.

Tobin to Address Selectmen's Group

The day following his inauguration as Governor of the Commonwealth, Maurice J. Tobin will address Members of the Massachusetts Selectmen's Association on Jan. 5 at the opening session of their two-day annual meeting at the State House, it has been announced.

At the afternoon session Lieut. Gov. Robert F. Bradford and the other Constitutional officers of the Commonwealth will be the speakers. Others scheduled to address the Selectmen include Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation; Theodore N. Waddell, State Director of Accounts; Herman A. MacDonald, State Commissioner of Public Works; W. Rea Long, State Commissioner of State Aid and Pensions; Arthur G. Roth, State Commissioner of Public Welfare and B. J. Waters, Jr., Executive Secretary, Massachusetts Salvage Committee.

At the annual banquet to be held Friday evening, Jan. 5, at the Parker House, Arthur H. Tully, Jr., Director of the Massachusetts Aeronautics Commission, will speak on "Aviation Prospects in Massachusetts," and Ralph E. Flanders, President of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, will speak on "The Port of Boston and Its Relation to the Future of Massachusetts."

Markham Lullaby Found: 'The Manger Song of Mary'

NEW YORK, Dec. 27 (AP)—A "lost" Christmas poem by Edwin Markham, author of "Man With the Hoe," has been discovered by Dr. Vernon B. Hampton, President of the Edwin Markham Association.

Entitled "The Manger Song of Mary," the poem turned up in a collection of papers given the Association by Virgil Markham, son of the poet, and a Professor at Wagner College. Dr. Hampton is Chairman of the Academic Department of McKee Vocational High School, Staten Island.

"The work is not included in any of the published works of Markham," says Dr. Hampton, who knew the poet 25 years and is writing his biography. The poem was a clipping, but the only trace to place of publication was a label "The Star." Nor is there any date, although other papers in the collection, dated 1899 and 1900, may be a clue there. The text of the poem:

Hark, baby, hark.
To the bells of the dark
Here are three that are led by the star—
Melchoir and Gasper and Baltazar.
Great are the gifts in the hands of the wise—
Mother has only a kiss for your eyes!
"Croon, baby, croon.
Like a dove at the noon.
Melchoir with beard reaching down to the knees
Pours you the gold from the hills and the seas.
Brings you a gift for a king to command—
Mother has only a kiss for your hand!

"Sleep, baby, sleep
For the shadows are deep.
Gasper with pearls on his red turban comes
Bringing you myrrh and Arabian gums.
Wind where he passes is a delicate sweet—
Mother has only a kiss for your feet!

"Dream, baby, dream
For the star is agleam.
Baltazar kneels by the manger and sings
Bringing white frankincense, rings over rings.
They have brought treasures from mountain and mart—
Mother has nothing to give but her heart!"

"The poem is a striking lullaby, and seems to present a series of pictures with remarkable climax line," Dr. Hampton believes. "It is among the superior poems of Markham's early career, and should find high favor now that it has been found."

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Drive for Security Pact Begun By Senate Internationalists

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27—Senate internationalists have suddenly discovered that they face the stiffest kind of struggle to get the United States into a world security agreement.

They are trying to do something about it—now.

The purpose is fourfold:

1. Obtain closer co-operation between President Roosevelt and the treaty-ratifying Senate.
2. Supply leadership for internationalist sentiment to combat disunity among the Allies.
3. Set up a Senate forum for discussion of Dumbarton Oaks proposals, perhaps through a new Senate resolution, that will help educate the public.
4. Strengthen Mr. Roosevelt's hand for his next meeting with Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin, so that America can exert full leadership in combating apparent trends toward imperialism.

Outburst of Isolationism

Isolationist sentiment, dormant since Pearl Harbor, suddenly boiled up in the last days of the 78th Congress, in one of the most dramatic explosions seen in Washington for a long time.

Internationalist senators got quite a shock. Even yet, they feel, the mass of the public that wants World War II to end on a note of international co-operation, rather than another isolationist era, does not understand the latent isolationism to be overcome.

Leaders of the new drive are Senators Joseph H. Ball (R) of Minnesota, Harold H. Burton (R) of Ohio, Carl A. Hatch (D) of New Mexico, and Lister Hill (D) of Alabama.

It was this bipartisan "B-2; H-2" group which did much to crystallize Congressional sentiment supporting the Fulbright resolution favoring collective security that passed the House, ultimately resulting in the Connally resolution, which was approved in the Senate.

The latter put the Senate on record as favoring "international authority with power to prevent aggression and to preserve the peace of the world."

White House Liaison

Representative J. William Fulbright (D) of Arkansas has just been elected Senator from that State, and is expected to aid the militant four.

Another group in the Senate, meanwhile, is working for closer White House liaison from another angle. Senator Francis Maloney (D) of Connecticut has a resolution to establish a 12-man select joint Senate-House Committee to act as liaison body with the White House. He will introduce it as Senate concurrent resolution No. 1 in the new Congress.

Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan has given it support.

Proposed title would be "the joint committee on war co-operation," with regular meetings with Mr. Roosevelt. Senator Maloney and Senator Vandenberg urged the proposal before the Senate Military Affairs Committee last year.

Difficulty is that such a group would appear to by-pass present committee heads who theoretically, but often not actually, are supposed to co-operate with the White House.

Power Politics Hit

Still another proposal is to set up a special Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee, for White House liaison purposes.

All proposals stem from the same set of circumstances. A feeling of alarm and emergency is growing from apparent Allied disunity, disillusionment in America over apparent revival in Europe of spheres of influence and "power politics" that threaten permanent peace and give a handle to home isolationists.

Secondly, there is realization that separation of legislative and executive powers in the United States puts the President under a serious handicap in speaking for the nation at international councils, since at all times he has a possible Senate veto behind him.

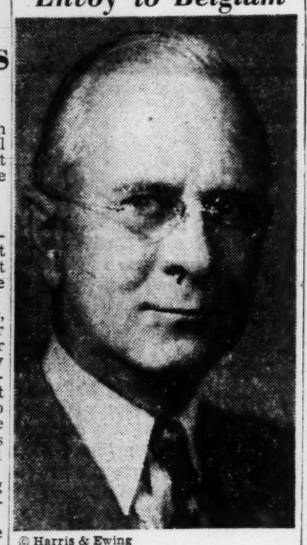
The present objective is to lift the Senate from a purely negative approach to an affirmative approach by outlining in broad strokes the agreement which it will support in a world treaty.

A spokesman for the B-2, H-2 group said they would be joined by "all other Senators who feel the same way and are deeply concerned about the present trend of events."

Senator Hatch declared he favored "something to bring about closer co-operation between the President and the Senate," perhaps more frequent interviews between Senators and the White House.

Meanwhile Senator Warren R. Austin (R) of Vermont said the United Nations organization must be set up in operation before the war ends because that is the best way to establish "conditions that will postpone as far as possible another war."

Envoy to Belgium



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Charles Sawyer

New Ambassador to Belgium from the United States.

Mexico Parley To Turn Eyes On 'Irritants'

Continued from Page 1

Union and is being called officially to deal with postwar problems rather than specifically with Argentina's relations with the other American countries which was the Buenos Aires' request.

This parley, which should occur the early part of the new year, actually is part of an over-all program to complete arrangements for creation of a general United Nations world security organization. It is scheduled, if all goes well, to precede a general United Nations meeting to complete work on the Dumbarton Oaks proposals. It should follow a meeting of the "Big Three," or "Big Four" if Gen. Charles de Gaulle is included.

Exclusion of Argentina from the hemispheric meeting was significantly answered in Buenos Aires today by Argentina's "strong man," Col. Juan Perón, Vice-President, War Minister, and Secretary of Labor.

Perón Pledges Elections

Insisting he was an admirer of democracy and that Argentina was a democracy — its Constitution proved it — Colonel Perón told visiting Chilean newsmen that general elections would be called within 16 months, that political parties would be revived, and that personally he was not a Nazi or sympathetic with the Nazis.

Such protestations are expected here to increase as the Farrell regime, ignored in its October proposal for a meeting of republics under the auspices of the Pan American Union, tries new ways to win recognition.

The American republics by meeting before the full dress gathering of all the United Nations are expected to have evolved some joint agreement on the Dumbarton Oaks proposals, particularly that of council representation.

The Canadian thesis is that those in-between-nations (neither big nor little), which would be called on to supplement the power of the "Big Four" in keeping peace, should have a greater voice in council decisions than the very small nations. Certainly the Latin-American countries can be counted on to insist that at least one of them be on the council at all times.

U. S. Acts to Unify Allies In War-Peace Campaigns

Continued from Page 1

against one of the permanent members only if all of the smaller-nation members were in agreement. Otherwise, enforcement action, according to present discussions, could be taken by a vote of all the permanent members plus one of the smaller-nation members.

Compromise Expected

The best information in Washington is that this issue will not stand in the way of the prospective gathering of the United Nations some time during the early months of the new year. Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio contends that this point is only a concern of the perfectionists, and there is reason to believe that a working compromise will be forthcoming.

In his remarks on the new quadrilateral Lend-Lease agreement, Mr. Stettinius denied impliedly a report by the National Association of Manufacturers that Russia had refused to sign the new protocol because Soviet officials sought to obtain in this country industrial equipment the United States did not desire to release.

Mr. Stettinius said that the new agreement would contain practically the same provisions as the protocol signed in November, 1943, which also was quadrilateral. Although this Lend-Lease agreement expired on June 30 and no legal documents have covered the transactions that have continued steadily since that time, shipments of military and other war supplies have been sent to the Soviet Union according to previously arranged schedules.

Congressional provisions of the Lend-Lease operations make it unnecessary for the United States to enter into an agreement with any other nation before shipments of materials essential to the war effort can be made. The protocols with Russia have been the only ones that have been signed.

New Fletcher Dean Is Dr. Stewart

Dr. Robert B. Stewart of the United States State Department has been appointed dean of the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy at Tufts College. He is himself a graduate of the school.

Before joining the State Department in 1938, Dr. Stewart taught in the Department of Government at Harvard. For the past six years he has been a member of the State Department's division of European affairs and assistant chief of the British Commonwealth division. He was a British Empire specialist in the Department and was attached to the American delegation at the International Civil Aviation Conference at Chicago.

Dr. Stewart succeeds Prof. Ruhl J. Bartlett, who has been serving as acting dean of the Fletcher School since the resignation of Dr. Halford L. Hoskins last June.

Mayor Says Meat Shipments Are Soon to Ease N. Y. Crisis

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 27—An end to the meat crisis here, which has closed approximately 75 per cent of the butcher shops in the city, was expected within a week, as Mayor F. H. La Guardia today promised that increased shipments of meat, at ceiling prices, were on the way.

At the same time, in a special radiocast from his home over the municipal radio last night, the Mayor warned "black market" operators that following his tour of wholesale meat warehouses yesterday, he had "got the goods" on several of them, and urged consumers not to add to the problem by paying more than ceiling prices or demanding meat which was not available.

He said that while he could not make any promises as to what shape federal aid would take, "I can tell you I am confident that an announcement will be made by the end of this week or not later than Jan. 2, and I am also encouraged to believe that the decision will be favorable to the City of New York."

Meanwhile, he told retailers to take advantage of what he described as the more plentiful supplies at ceiling prices and promised them protection in their lawful transactions. He stressed, however, that wholesalers or retailers who violated ceiling prices "will get into trouble."

Expect Livestock Ceiling

A possibility that price ceilings will be placed on livestock, as recommended by the butchers, was believed possible following the Mayor's statement in his radiocast when he said he was "confident that Washington has realized it was impossible for the honest, decent retailers of Metropolitan New York City to maintain lawful ceiling prices if they are unable to buy at ceiling prices."

The shortage of meats was eased somewhat by the fact that many housewives had left-over turkey or other holiday viands to meet last night's dinner needs. And, as the Mayor emphasized, "there is always fish."

According to reports given him by the United Retail Fish Dealers and the Department of the Interior, there are 15,000,000 pounds of frozen fish in refrigerators here now, which is enough for five days at half a pound a day to each adult, in addition to daily catches of fresh fish nearly matching the city's present consumption of 500,000 pounds a day.

It was believed in informed quarters that Federal action on livestock ceilings, supported by retailers and the Office of Price Administration, but opposed by cattle ranchers and senators from the livestock states, was unlikely until late Friday at the earliest, and was far more likely to wait until after New Year's.

OPA Head is Optimistic

A hopeful view of the situation was taken by Daniel P. Woolley, regional head of the OPA here, who said that retailers are now supplying specific information which they hitherto withheld in fear of being cut off from meat sources.

The core of the "black market" in New York City, Mr. Woolley held, is made up of speculators, "a small group of undercover jobbers," who take the entire output of a slaughterhouse and sell to retail butchers at over-ceiling prices.

In some instances "black market" prices were reported already to have fallen from 52 to 39 cents a pound, with "no takers." Some dealers fear, however, that this may merely lead to diversion of meat supplies to less conscientious dealers.

In order to meet an expected increase in the demands of housewives here for fish pending solution of the meat crisis, wholesale fish dealers have informed the Mayor that they are assigning 10 vessels to off-shore fishing in Chesapeake Bay.

This fishing fleet will make a trip to the fishing grounds and back in two or three days, returning with porgies, fluke, sea bass and "whities," meanwhile avoiding the seven to nine-day voyage required on the 750-mile round trip to George's Bank, off the New England Coast, for cod.

'Explosive' Phase Seen in G. I. Plan

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (AP)—An Armed Forces Committee on Education expressed concern yesterday that a situation of "explosive character" may develop if the postwar "G. I.'s" educational program trains thousands of ex-service men and women for jobs which do not exist.

It proposed that this problem be tackled by co-operation among educational institutions, with financial aid from the Federal Government.

The Committee was appointed by President Roosevelt at the time he signed legislation for the drafting of 18 and 19-year olds. Headed by Maj. Gen. F. H. Osborn, it was instructed to study postwar educational opportunities for service personnel and make recommendations.

Roxby Going to China As Agent of British

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIVERPOOL — Prof. Percy Maude Roxby, of Liverpool University, has been appointed chief representative of the British Council in China, and is taking up his work in Chungking shortly.

The professor has been a member of the staff of Liverpool University for 39 years, lecturing on geography. Mrs. Roxby, too, was a lecturer on history. Both have done good work among the Chinese population of Liverpool. During the war its numbers have grown from a few hundred to 10,000 because Chinese seamen have been unable to get home because of the Japanese occupation of their country.

At the "bon voyage" ceremony here for Professor and Mrs. Roxby, M. S. Loh, Consul for China in Liverpool, said, "China is not a comfortable place in wartime, but Professor Roxby will not be deterred. His profound knowledge of China and his devotion to our mutual cause will be of the greatest assistance to British Council activities."

Players Theater Starts in Dublin

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Dec. 27 — Dissension within the Abbey Theater has caused a group of young members to resign to form a new organization known as the Players Theater.

Led by Liam Redmond, actor, playwright, and producer, these young writers and actors contend that the directors of the Abbey Theater have receded from the artistic standard established by the founder, William Butler Yeats.

Mr. Redmond said the policy of the new theater would be to produce Irish plays of the highest theatrical standard, and to present international masterpieces of foreign experimental plays which would give new impetus to Irish drama.

Included in Mr. Redmond's committee are Gerard Healy, author of "Thy Dear Father," and the young actress, Eithne Dunne.

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Our Way To School

THE SUN would be coming up behind streamers of tinted clouds, and the cattle, their frosty backs still humped, would be leaving the shelter of straw-stacks to graze on the dark green winter wheat, when we turned to wave at our mother. She stood in the low doorway of our sod-house, watching us set off to school. Our lard-bucket dinner-pails were heavy with sandwiches, chicken thighs, cookies and pies; but, by a providential balance of nature, we did not mind the weight now.

By evening, when our zest for the long walk would be considerably diminished, the pails would be light again. The blue-backed speller and the arithmetic text, on the other hand, were a constant burden; and we could only hope that Mother had been right when she advised us that, if we wrote the words over and over on our slates, the correct spelling would stay in our minds. Her further admonition to repeat them to ourselves, as we walked to school, had a splendid and sensible ring; but always, the morning had other plans for us.

The wind that came with the sunrise was already blowing. In a wooded country, the wind speaks through the trees; but, once we had passed beyond the thin row of black locusts that stood between our yard and the road, and had cut out across the prairie sod, we heard only the voice that it has for the high treeless plains. It whispered crisply in the dry grass, and it roared in our ears; but, when our ears were warmly hooded, it was only a pressure, a tugging and a buffeting and a force that curled the dust along the horizon. It was bitter in our faces; but, blowing from the right quarter, it hurried us along irresistibly. The great round Russian thistles, torn from their mooring, bounded past us, rolling like giant balls; and flocks of sparrows scudded before the wind, to wheel in unison and beat back against it. We were caught up in all this haste and flurry. It would have taken more serious-minded children than we to stop now and think of the words in the Rand-McNally speller.

Blue shadows still lay in the draw that cut across our path. Here we were sheltered a little from the wind and, in the deep, dry hollows, the thistles, caught in eddies, were piled high. They were straw-colored and glistened like fine hay; but we and the cattle knew that this was an illusion, for they were wood-hard and covered with prickles. Bunch grass grew there, tall and golden brown. From its shelter, the long-eared jack rabbits sprang up and dashed away at our approach. This was flattery on their part, for actually they knew quite well that small girls armed with dinner-pails and school-books were of no consequence to them. They are endowed with a different sort of cleverness from that of the bunnies that live in thickets, and their wit is of a wilder kind. They are at home with the unchecked wind, the sky that is more than half the world and the fast-traveling thistles. These things, too, become a part of children who have known them; so that they are forever a little lonely in gentler, more intimate landscapes.

We came presently to two plowed fields, scattered sparsely with clumps of winter wheat, each with a chaff stack left from last fall's threshing. We followed an unfenced lane between these fields, and so came to the most traveled road in the community; a road that was graded once a year when our fathers met and, with much laughter and some toil, worked out their road tax. This led to the schoolhouse; and, from the lesser roads and trails on either side, others like us were converging, their lunch-pails flashing in the sunlight.

We greeted one another diffidently, as country children in sparsely settled lands do; for we had not seen each other since the preceding day. Our paths flowed together here; we knew how each would stumble in his recitations, and what performance to expect from each when we chose up sides to "cipher" or "spell down" on Friday afternoons. We shouted and played together at morning and afternoon recess and after our hastily swallowed lunches; but in the evening our paths separated again, for each knew a different way home and found a different treasure on the prairie, nor stopped to con the words in his spelling-book.

MARY ZIRKLE

End of a Book

Slowly to each of you I say good-by,
attend your bridals, wave beside the shore
to some departing ship, or of some car
watch the red rearlight fading distantly.

More than the puppets moving on a stage,
than snipped-out characters of black and white,
you were my friends. I shared in your delight,
I was your ally on the perilous page.

I knew your bright ambition and your hope,
I knew your disappointments overcome;
I saw you meet with courage, gained therefrom,
the hostile armored fist and battle-group.

Your tale is done. But something still remains,
something of you is fixed and fused in me;
I shall be braver for your bravery,
I shall be freer for your fallen chains.

And sometimes in some word or phrase of mine
some word or phrase of yours shall sparkle clear;
some turn of speech, that was not mine before,
my tongue, remembering you, shall still retain.

PETER J. HENNIKER HEATON

By Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"UNDER THE PIÑONS": *A Painting by Mahonri Young*

FEW ARTISTS TODAY are more fitted to portray the West and its native Indians than Mahonri Young, for this dean of American painters not only has made a life-long study of the region, but he is himself a product of the West. Born in Salt Lake City, his early schooling and first art training were received there. Then he journeyed East for further instruction at the Art Students' League in New York, and eventually arrived, like so many of his fellow artists, at the famed Julian Academy in Paris. His interests, however, lay in his native country, and both his subject matter and style have always been thoroughly American.

During the years 1912 and 1920, Mr. Young made innumerable sketches and studies throughout New Mexico and Arizona in preparation for executing Hopi, Apache, and Navajo Habitat Groups for the Museum of Natural History in New York. It was from these studies that he developed the later painting, "Under the Piñons," which depicts a scene portrayed by artists from time immemorial—the shepherd and his flock. The setting here is new and essentially American, but the theme is the same. A feeling of repose and peace is evidenced in the contemplative figure of the shepherd, in the suggestion of space and distance of sky and mesa and in the resting forms of the sheep. In color and treatment, there is a freshness apparent, both in the looseness of the brush strokes and in the freedom of execution, and also in the chromatic, almost rainbow-like, range of the artist's palette. It is a convincing painting, which relies not so much upon picturesqueness as upon solid knowledge, understanding, and love of the subject.

B. T.

Proving Perfection

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS GENERALLY conceded that the mission of Christ Jesus was to teach men their true relationship to God. This relationship is that of Father and son. Sonship with God was the keynote of his teaching, and many are the sayings in which he emphasized the fatherhood of God. In the centuries following Jesus, this true relationship of God to man has, however, become somewhat obscured largely because of a personalized sense of Deity. His injunction, for instance, "Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect" (Matthew 5:48), is in many quarters considered utopian, impossible of fulfillment.

Christian Science takes the teachings of Christ Jesus literally. It teaches that the relationship of "perfect God and perfect man" is unimpeachable and indissoluble; that it cannot be interfered with or set aside. All the ills of mankind can be traced to the belief that man has fallen from his original state of spiritual perfection. Insisting upon man's perfect nature here and now, Christian Science restores him to his original status.

This does not mean to imply that the material man was ever perfect. In fact, the concept of man as a material being, as a material structure with a mind inside, is gradually becoming obsolete. Christian Science reveals man as a spiritually mental identity, individuality, or consciousness, the child, the son, the image and likeness of God, Spirit, in accordance with the account of man's creation in the first chapter of Genesis, where we read, "God created man in his own image, in the image of God created he him" (Genesis 1:27). God, Spirit or Mind, being perfect, His creation or expression, man, is and must be like Him, that is, perfect. Or, to put it differently, effect must be like cause; like Father, like son.

The teaching that God is perfect, and that man is the perfect, spiritual, incorporeal reflection of God, is the basis of Christian Science practice. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of this Science, states in the textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 259), "The Christlike understanding of scientific being and divine healing includes a perfect Principle and idea,—perfect God and perfect man,—as the basis of thought and demonstration."

Does a friend need healing? Or do we ourselves need to be healed? Then let us cling to this truth of "perfect God and perfect man" which is "the basis of thought and demonstration," adhere to the concept of man made in the image and likeness of Spirit, God, perfect, spiritual, incorporeal. Let us remember that sickness must be thought before it can be manifested and that, being primarily mental, it is subject to spiritually mental correction. It will be found that affirming and realizing this truth of "perfect God and perfect man" corrects, regenerates, heals.

Man, as the child of God, is perfect, spiritual. Matter (error) can neither see him, feel him, touch him, nor harm him, because he lives, moves, has his being in a realm apart from matter, in God, the divine Mind. Many are the expressions of gratitude in the Christian Science periodicals from men and women in the armed services for an understanding of this saving truth. By holding to this truth of "perfect God and perfect man" we can help to protect our loved ones wherever they may be. We can know that they dwell "in the secret place of the most High" (Psalms 91:1), surrounded with a spiritual armor against which the machinations of evil (error) avail nothing.

Mrs. Eddy's injunction is: "For right reasoning there should be but one fact before the thought, namely, spiritual existence. In reality there is no other existence, since Life cannot be united to its unlikeness, mortality" (Science and Health, p. 492). The Biblical command reads, "Judge not according to the appearance, but judge righteous judgment" (John 7:24). "Right reasoning" is coequal with judging "righteous judgment." It implies spiritually mental activity and exemplification, which bring us back to the necessity of adhering to the rule of "perfect God and perfect man" and applying it in our everyday affairs.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

Barking in the Night

I wonder what a dog can find
To bark at all night long;
I lie and listen wide awake,
But I find nothing wrong.

What does he hear across the snow?
What weird, uncanny sight
Does he behold, or what strange scent
To make him bark all night?

On nights the full moon glides across
The clear and distant sky,
I wonder why he is alert,
And what evokes his cry?

ALMA ROBERTS GIORDAN

DEMOSTRANDO LA PERFECCION

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta pagina

ES GENERALMENTE aceptado que la misión de Cristo Jesús fué enseñar a los hombres su verdadera relación con Dios. Esta relación es la de Padre e hijo. La filiación con Dios fué la nota tónica de su enseñanza y muchos son los dichos por los cuales él dió énfasis a la paternidad de Dios. Sin embargo, en los siglos después de Jesús, esta verdadera relación de Dios y el hombre, se hizo algo obscura debido principalmente a un sentido personalizado de la Deidad. Por ejemplo, su mandato: "Sed, pues, vosotros perfectos, así como vuestro Padre celestial es perfecto" (Mateo 5:48) se considera en muchas partes como utópico, imposible de cumplir.

La Ciencia Cristiana toma las enseñanzas de Cristo Jesús literalmente. Enseña que la relación de "Dios perfecto y hombre perfecto" es intachable e indisoluble; que no puede ser estorbada o puesta a un lado. Todos los males de la humanidad pueden atribuirse a la creencia de que el hombre ha caído de su estado original de perfección espiritual. Insistiendo en la perfecta naturaleza del hombre aquí y ahora, la Ciencia Cristiana le restaura a su estado original.

Con esto no se quiere indicar que el hombre material haya jamás sido perfecto. A decir verdad, el concepto del hombre como ser material, como una estructura material con una mente dentro, está poco a poco volviéndose anticuado. La Ciencia Cristiana revela al hombre como una entidad, una individualidad o conciencia espiritualmente mentales como el hijo, la imagen y semejanza de Dios, que es Espíritu; todo esto de acuerdo con la narración de la creación del hombre en el primer capítulo del Génesis, donde leemos: "Creó Dios al hombre a su imagen, a la imagen de Dios le creó" (Génesis 1:27). Dios, Espíritu o Mente, siendo perfecto, Su creación o expresión, el hombre, es y debe ser igual a El, esto es, perfecta. O, en otras palabras, el efecto debe ser igual a la causa. Como el Padre, así el hijo.

La enseñanza de que Dios es perfecto y que el hombre es el reflejo perfecto, espiritual e incorpóreo de Dios, es la base para la práctica de la Ciencia Cristiana. Mary Baker Eddy, la Descubridora y Fundadora de esta Ciencia, dice en el libro de texto SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS), p. 259: "El entender, a la manera de Cristo, el ser científico y la curación divina, incluye un Principio perfecto y una idea perfecta,—Dios perfecto y hombre perfecto,—como la base del pensamiento y la demostración."

¿Necesita un amigo curación? o ¿necesitamos nosotros mismos ser curados? Entonces, adhirámonos fuertemente a esta verdad de "Dios perfecto y hombre perfecto" que es "la base del pensamiento y la demostración," adhirámonos al concepto del hombre hecho a la imagen y semejanza del Espíritu, Dios, perfecto, espiritual, incorpóreo. Recordemos que la enfermedad tiene que estar en el pensamiento antes que pueda ser manifestada y que, siendo principalmente mental, está sujeta a la corrección espiritualmente mental. Hallaremos que el afirmar y el darnos cuenta de esta verdad de "Dios perfecto y hombre perfecto" corrige, regenera y cura.

El hombre, como hijo de Dios, es perfecto, espiritual. La materia (el error) no puede verle, ni sentirle, ni tocarle, ni hacerle daño, porque él vive, se mueve y tiene su ser en un reino aparte de la materia, en Dios, la Mente divina. Multitud de hombres y mujeres en las fuerzas armadas expresan en las publicaciones de la Ciencia Cristiana su gratitud por un entendimiento de esta verdad salvadora. Manteniendo esta verdad de "Dios perfecto y hombre perfecto" podemos ayudar a proteger a nuestros seres queridos dondequiera que estén. Podemos saber que ellos moran "en el retiro del Altísimo" (Salmo 91:1), revestidos de una armadura espiritual contra la cual las maquinaciones del mal (el error) son completamente inútiles.

La señora Eddy proclama: "Para razonar correctamente no debe haber sino un hecho en el pensamiento, a saber, la existencia espiritual. En realidad, no hay otra existencia, puesto que la Vida no puede estar unida a su desemejanza, la mortalidad" (SCIENCE AND HEALTH, p. 492). El mandamiento bíblico dice: "No juzguéis según la apariencia, mas juzgad con criterio justo" (Juan 7:24). "Razonar correctamente" equivale a juzgar "con criterio justo". Implica actividad y ejemplificación espiritualmente mentales que nos llevan otra vez a la necesidad de adherirnos a la regla de "Dios perfecto y hombre perfecto" y aplicarla a nuestros asuntos diarios.

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, E. U. A.

Tom Burnsides Pours Out the Molten Silver

NOWADAYS IT IS NOT at all difficult to see specimens of that silver and turquoise jewelry which the Navajos make. One may find it in an occasional shop-window along New York's Madison or Fifth Avenues; and, when one travels West, one of the earliest authentic signs is the presence of the jewelry salesman. One morning he is there, having come from no one can detect where; and he is sitting familiarly in the club car of the train, with his wares palely glimmering all about him. In the hotel in Santa Fé, on that first evening, one becomes aware of dusky, silent figures of Indians from the adjacent pueblos who are hung from head to foot with the jewelry they have brought for sale. Bracelets and earrings, buckles, necklaces, finger rings, some of them new, a few of them older pieces which have been long treasured by some Indian family.

Driving down the dusty road from Santa Fé to Albuquerque, near which lies the great pueblo of Santo Domingo, a person may hear that there—just over that hillock, in the direction of those dramatic jutting pink cliffs—there was, there presumably still is, a turquoise mine. And yet, visiting these pueblos of northern New Mexico, never a man or a woman is visibly making jewelry.

However, John Adair, who is the author of a recently-published book called "The Navajo and Pueblo Silversmiths" (Norman, Oklahoma: University of Oklahoma Press. $4), has seen Indians who make silver and turquoise jewelry; moreover, he has taken lessons from them and can himself make jewelry, after having watched the Indians at work. In this book, Mr. Adair gives us all the story of the Navajo and Pueblo silversmiths. He has studied collections in the principal museums in Santa Fé, Colorado, Chicago, Philadelphia, New York. He has even penetrated the private collections.

One learns from the wisdom of this author that this lovely jewelry, with its often superb workmanship and exquisiteness of design, is not an ancient art. No. For the Navajos learned from the Mexicans and so recently that men are still living among them who remember the first Indian silversmiths. Stories of the men who do this work, replete with human anecdotes, fill these fascinating pages. Read, for example, passages such as these which are quoted; and a man will never look again at examples of this silverwork, set with turquoises, without a quickened appreciation and gratitude:

"Tom Burnsides is a young Navajo silversmith twenty-seven years old. He lives a mile north of the trading-post known as Pine Springs, which is in Arizona just forty miles west of Gallup, New Mexico, and ten miles north of U. S. Highway 66. Tom's hogan, where he does all of his work, is a small, single-room log structure, not more than eighteen feet in diameter. Here he lives with his wife and their three young children, in pleasant surroundings of cedar, juniper, and scrub pine. South of the hogan is a cornfield, the joint property of his wife and his mother-in-law, who lives with her family on the other side of the field. Back of the hogan is a small corral where Tom and his wife drive their sheep in the evening, and several hundred yards in front of the house is a larger corral which Tom and his brothers use for a small herd of cattle. . . .

"One day, during the month of June, I went to his hogan to watch Tom at work. He had agreed to let me watch him make silver, and he had also promised to teach me how to work the metal. . . . When I entered his hogan early that morning, Tom was busy setting out his tools, which he kept in wooden boxes lining the north side of the hogan and on the shelves of a small rack. His anvil had been put out of the way, by the wall, as Tom had not made any silver in over a month, since he had been busy shearing sheep, herding his cattle, and planting corn. . . .

"After Tom had laid out his tools, he placed the block of the anvil in a shallow depression, first wetting the earth of the hogan floor so that dust would not fly up when he hit the anvil with the hammer. Then he took three and one-half silver slugs out of a cigar box and put them in a small, triangular crucible. These slugs were bought at the Pine Springs trading-post. Slugs which come from refineries in Los Angeles are used almost universally today in place of the Mexican pesos. . . .

"After he had put the silver into the crucible, Tom filled a tin bucket with charcoal, which he had previously prepared from piñon wood, and placed the crucible containing the silver down in the coals. The bucket, which is Tom's forge, has a hole cut in the front, several inches in diameter and a few inches from the bottom of the bucket. Tom lighted the charcoal and placed a pair of bellows to the hole. Within a few minutes the coals were red hot, and after about seven minutes he sprinkled a pinch of borax (which lowers the melting point) on the silver in the crucible. After heating the metal for approximately thirty minutes, he removed the crucible from the forge and poured the molten silver into an open ingot mold, which had been greased with mutton tallow to prevent the metal from sticking to the stone. The depression in the mold was about three inches long, one inch wide, and one-half inch deep. The silver blazed up when it hit the mold. Silver solidifies very rapidly, and after a moment Tom blew out the flame, and waited for the metal to cool a bit before he took it from the mold. In a minute or so, when the silver had turned from a glowing red to black, Tom turned the stone over, emptying out the silver ingot. He allowed it to cool for a few moments, in the meanwhile lighting a gasoline torch. (Torches such as this are used by the majority of the smiths today in place of a natural flame and blowpipe.) Then he picked up the bar of silver with a pair of pliers and sat down tailor-fashion in front of the anvil. Holding the silver on the anvil, he began to pound it with a heavy hammer."

M. W.

This Night Has Nourished Spring

This winter's night has nourished spring—
From out the coldly silver sky she drops down
A soft snow-quilt, covering the land
Tenderly. And snug underneath
In her earthen bed,
Spring smiles in primeval content.

A. P. F.

In the Great Delta of the Mississippi

POURING DOWN out of North America's heart, the Mississippi nears the end of its long travels; and suddenly it finds itself in a new land, a region in some ways like no other in the world. From New Orleans to the Gulf of Mexico, for one hundred and fifteen miles or so, spreads the river's Deep Delta. . . .

As in the old days, the best introduction is by the river, from a steamer in the spring. This country does not sleep through the winter—it merely drowses; now it is vibrantly awake. . . .

All is greenness—an ever-present verdancy of grass and tree and bush. Along the river extends a line of cottages with big porches and big families on or about them; and the numbers increase until they become an unending file anchored to the bank. Sharp spots of blue and pink and yellow shine in the sun, but generally the houses are weather-worn and unornamented; huddling among the many plants, they seem almost like natural outgrowths of their background. In front of many of the houses family wharves on spindly legs reach into the river, draped with drying nets, flanked by skiffs and pirogues, the frail Louisiana dugout canoes. . . .

Edging the banks, among the overhanging willow branches, cling masses of plants, the thickly-matted water hyacinths, bulbous, waxen leaves upholding lavender flowers over the water. . . .

The tranquil river has been widening; in a moment it is more than two miles across—the Head of Passes. From here the stream breaks into three main branches that reach toward the Gulf like the webbed toes of a duck. Each is large enough to be classified in most places as a good-sized river, and each builds a minor delta of its own. The lines of earth grow yet thinner until they look almost like green ribbons; yet they keep the waters distinct, the mud-tan in the center, the wider, foam-edged blue to each side. For miles the passes hold firm, and then they taper downward into the Gulf.

But even now the Mississippi, so long the master, has not surrendered. Into the sea it asserts itself. A sharp line separates the silt-freighted liquid from the brine. The fresh overlies the salt; at the edges the waves beat against the river water to little avail. At the point where sea meets river the waters boil. . . . Then the prow of our ship, cutting through the water's brown top, brings up a blue-white mixture. The last shreds of the river scatter, and we are in a southern sea.—From the Introduction to "Deep Delta Country," by HARNETT T. KANE. (New York: Duell, Sloan & Pearce, 1944.)

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B-29 Raids on Tokyo: What Is Their Value in Ultimate Defeat of Japan?

Associated Press from United States Navy

Yanks Bomb Ryukyu Port

Fires from burning ships and shore installations throw a cloud of smoke above a Japanese port in the Ryukyu Islands, while a bomb explosion (right, center) billows high during an attack on Japan's "innermost defense circle."

Month of Heavy Blows Bares Varied Results

Bomb load dropped by Superfortresses on Japanese industrial targets averages 100,000 pounds daily for 30 days—Adverse weather hinders accuracy of hits—Some technical problems remain.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

B-29 HEADQUARTERS, Saipan, Dec. 27—As the Saipan-based Superfortresses made their fifth raid on Tokyo today, following closely on attacks on Nagoya, Iwo Jima, and other Japanese points, observers are interested in knowing what precisely is the achievement of the American B-29's.

Are these monster dreadnoughts of the air measuring up to expectations?

What part can they be expected to play in the final crushing of Japanese military power?

What truth is there in reports that the B-29's have developed defects that still have to be eliminated?

The whole question was taken up today by Brig. Gen. Haywood Hansell, Jr., Commander of the 21st Bomber Command, in summarizing the results of the raids. Other officers recently have spoken quite candidly of the merits and demerits of the great bomber.

Home-Front Exaggerations

One common complaint here at headquarters is the exaggerated accounts of the B-29's exploits given by home-front commentators and headline writers in the press.

General Hansell said that "during 30 days we have a rough average of more than 100,000 pounds of bombs per day on urban industrial centers of Japan—including aircraft factory areas."

"The Hatsodoki plant, largest of its kind in Japan," he added, "is at this time out of business with at least 40 per cent of its buildings destroyed or gutted by fire. The Kokuki plant has also suffered extensive damage."

The General went on to say, however: "We haven't put all our bombs exactly where we wanted to put them, and therefore we are by no means satisfied with what we've done so far. We have much to learn, and many operational and other technical problems to solve. Some of our experiments, however, have been gratifying, if not satisfying, and the B-29 has proved itself a magnificent weapon of war."

Damage Inconclusive

He went on: "The first Tokyo raid, of Nov. 24, did a good deal of damage, although after that raid, and the Dec. 3 attack on the Musashino plant, the damage was inconclusive. A few buildings were destroyed and plant production possibly interrupted, but the factory was not knocked out."

General Hansell's remarks were underscored by Brig. Gen. Emmett O'Donnell on the latter's return from leading the first B-29 raid.

"It was a good practice mission," he said, "and a good starter, but it wasn't by any means up to the standard we have set ourselves. I don't think the B-29's alone are going to swing this war," he added. "I think we have a contribution to make. They have set the pace we are aiming at, and with practice they will grow to it. But I know it is going to take the whole team to lick those guys."

B-29 airmen have on more than one occasion returned from their missions uncertain whether they had done any damage at all. This was particularly true after the combined air-sea raid on Iwo Jima Dec. 8 when B-29's dropped their bombs by instruments through the overcast on a very small island from a very high altitude.

Disappointment Voiced

One who voiced disappointment over this raid was Lieut. Gen. Millard F. Harmon, commanding general of the strategic air forces in Pacific Ocean areas.

"We were hoping for a clear day, and we didn't get it," he said. "One day we will get a good break [in the weather]."

Turning to recent Tokyo raids, General Harmon continued, "Weather forecasting is one of the biggest problems in long-range B-29 raids on Japan. We anticipated lots of difficulty, and we found it.

"Weather has prevented an accurate estimate of the damage to Tokyo. By increased air traffic over the route to Tokyo—as the volume of flights builds up—we will get increasingly better predictions and hope for correspondingly better results in our bombing."

Hopeful Attitude

That is the characteristic attitude of the men who are flying Tokyo missions and the generals who are commanding the operations. They know they will not achieve their maximum effectiveness of either pin-point bombing accuracy or the number of planes over a target for some time, perhaps a matter of months.

Perhaps in first flush of enthusiasm over the Tokyo raids, the press, the public, and even the generals back home have failed to make a sufficiently clear distinction between the admittedly impressive achievement of inaugurating the Superfort program and the more important achievement of scoring many good hits.

Regularity of Raids

On-the-scene observers have been greatly impressed by the repeated regularity with which the 21st Bomber Command has been sending out missions.

There has been no attempt here to conceal the true state of affairs from the press, although correspondents have not been allowed to write all they have seen. So far as I know, all plane losses resulting from enemy action have been announced.

Operational losses are, and always have been, military secrets, but even these have been lower than most correspondents anticipated. Generally speaking, the B-29 censorship has been a remarkably easy one to write under.

Problems Emphasized

It would seem that, with the memory of long-frustrated great expectations produced by unwise air-force publicity in Europe, commanders here have decided to emphasize their problems and soft pedal their claims until photographs leave no doubt that B-29's are getting a respectable percentage of the target hits.

It isn't present publicity from which the Superforts are suffering today, perhaps, so much as the past buildup during the long period when the public was waiting for the sky dragons to appear.

False hopes may also have been built up about the destructibility of the target itself. Tokyo often has been described as a "matchbox city."

People Warned of Raids

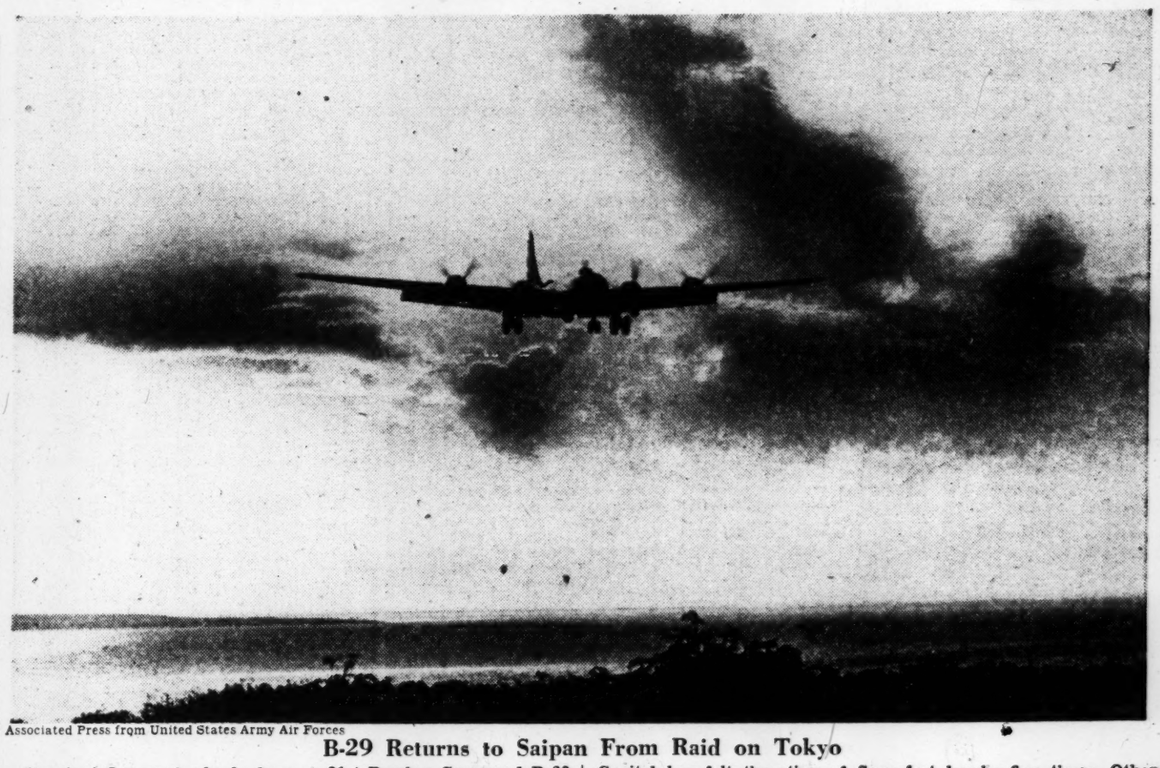
Japanese officials have been warning their people of imminent United States air raids for more than a year. It seems entirely feasible they also have been improving their fire-fighting service and, wherever possible, strengthening walls and roofs of their factories just as the Germans did.

Reconnaissance photos show where the Japanese have burned their own buildings in certain districts to make fire breaks.

It must be remembered that facilities for receiving and storing quantities of bombs, gasoline, and other supplies needed by the Superforts are severely limited, so that area bombing by thousands of planes, such as practiced from England, is impossible from Saipan.

Moreover, the range of operations is always near the maximum.

Another factor is that although pressurized heated cabins allow unprecedented comfort for flight personnel, pilots and navigators are meeting unprecedented weather and navigational conditions in their substratosphere missions.



Associated Press from United States Army Air Forces

B-29 Returns to Saipan From Raid on Tokyo

Its giant flaps and wheels down, a 21st Bomber Command B-29 Superfortress, returning from a raid over Tokyo, comes in for a landing at Saipan against a western Pacific sunset. The Japanese Capital has felt the sting of Superfort bombs five times. Other Nipponese industrial areas also have been blasted by these United States sky dragons.

B-29's Hit Tokyo in Daylight Raid

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (AP)—Superfortresses of the 21st Bomber Command flying from bases on Saipan Island bombed Tokyo industrial targets in a daylight attack today, Gen. H. H. Arnold, commanding general of the 20th Air Force, announced.

The raid was the fifth of the war by the big B-29's on Tokyo. The last visit paid Tokyo by the Superfortresses was on Dec. 3.

No indication was given as to the size of the striking force of B-29's. Previous attacking forces from the Saipan bases to Tokyo have ranged from upward of 60 to 150 planes.

Detroit Tests New Teaching Of Citizenship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—A five-year experiment in education for good citizenship is being launched in the public schools here, under the guidance of Wayne University and with a grant of $425,000 from the William Volker Charities Fund, Inc., of Kansas City, Mo.

New and improved techniques of citizenship training are to be sought and tested. Results, it is said, may prove of significance to the 100,000 school systems of America.

The plan aims to so teach boys and girls today that when they become John and Mary Doe, Citizen, tomorrow, they will not neglect civic duties and obligations the while they hold forth vociferously for individual rights. Individual rights, in other words, carry individual citizenship obligations; and all too often Mr. and Mrs. Average Citizen of today forget the latter, educators say.

"Frankly," say Wayne University officials, "there is in this country a serious lack of basic civic morality. In civic matters, too many citizens think only of their own rights and refuse to perform their duties and obligations."

School authorities here have high hopes for this project. The William Volker Charities Fund, Inc., has granted Wayne University $85,000 a year for five years, with no strings attached, to carry on the experiment. The educators have complete freedom to follow out any idea they think will result in better citizenship training. If, for instance, they want to make a movie on citizenship—and that is under consideration—they may do so. They may follow any path that seems promising.

Three Major Objectives

Two major questions are to be answered by this study:

Are the boys and girls who participated in it more active and better citizens as a result?

What materials and techniques brought about the results?

The educators launched the project with these three major beliefs:

1. The making of a good citizen is a complicated task, and there is no single approach to the problem.

2. The techniques of citizenship training have never been adequately evaluated.

3. The development of new techniques has never been adequately attempted or stimulated.

Six schools will participate in the study—two in the elementary, two in the intermediate, and two in the high school system. They have not been designated as yet, but educators say they will be representatives of all levels of society.

Plans for the project include an initial inventory of present interest, attitude, concern, and participation of students in citizenship activities. This will be followed by controlled experimentation with old and new citizenship techniques.

"Extraordinary Contribution"

"This," said Dr. Warren E. Bow, President of the University and Superintendent of Detroit Public Schools, "is one of the most significant experiments and appraisals that has ever been made an important function of the educational system.

"From this extraordinary contribution the Volker grant should come not only a distinct benefit to Detroit, but results which should be equally useful in each of the 100,000 school systems in America."

Evidence of the importance with which educators regard this experiment can be found in the high caliber of the men named to the Board of Trustees, which will advise the donor and the Superintendent of progress made.

Hungarian Cabinet Includes Full Range of Political Views

LONDON, Dec. 27 (Reuter)—Hungary's new government—whose first act was a declaration of war on the Germans—forms a cross section of Hungarian life, socially as well as politically.

It contains moderate Liberals, Communists, Social Democrats, and Peasant leaders—represented by professional soldiers, an art critic, lawyers, journalists, farmers, an ex-Mayor, and an aristocratic Professor.

Col. Gen. Bela Miklos de Dalnok, the new Prime Minister, is a professional soldier from Transylvania who, commanding the First Hungarian Army in this war in Carpatho-Ruthenia, led his entire army over to the Russians, convinced that Hungarian salvation lay solely in turning against the Germans.

Left-Wing essayist and art critic, Dr. Janos Gyongyosy was sentenced in 1941 to 12 years in prison for an alleged Communist conspiracy. But he escaped to Russian-held territory, from which he has now returned as his country's Foreign Minister.

Journalist Home Minister

The new Home Minister is a journalist, Dr. Ferenc Erden. Author of many books on social questions he tried to link up the peasants with the middle class.

National defense becomes the care of Hungary's former Chief of Staff. It was Col. Gen. Janos Voros—still in his middle thirties—who broadcast in Regent Nicholas Horthy's name from Moscow a call to Hungarians to turn against the Germans.

Dr. Istvan Vassary is an expert on matters covered by his Ministry-Finance. Member of the Small-Holders Party, he was Mayor of Debrecen until the Gömboes regime persecuted him for antifascist views.

In 1941 Count Paul Teleki, then Hungary's Prime Minister, committed suicide rather than sanction an attack on Yugoslavia. Now his son, Count Geza Teleki—Hungary's youngest professor of geology — becomes Education Minister in the new regime. He was a member of the Armistice Commission sent to Moscow by Admiral Horthy. He has firm links with Britain, which he has often visited.

Other Portfolios

Inre Nagy, first President of the Peasants League founded in 1941, appropriately takes over the Department of Agriculture. He was arrested when he gave his league—supposed to be purely cultural—a political turn.

Social Democrat for 30 years, lawyer and town councilor in Szeged, Hungary's second largest town, Dr. Agoston Gelenczini is the new Minister of Justice.

Eric Molnar, another Szeged lawyer, and Marxist journalist as well, becomes Minister of Social Insurance in Hungary's new fighting regime, which should soon be able to shift to Budapest.

Miklos' Work Praised

MOSCOW, Dec. 27 (AP) — The Russian press, commenting on Hungary's political reconstruction behind Red Army lines, praised the Government of Col. Gen. Bela Miklos today as founded upon the principles of democracy.

An international review in Red Star by Commentator Konstantin Hoffman said the Cabinet named by the Provisional Hungarian Assembly at Debrecen included prominent military, scientific and political figures.

The Russian newspaper even liked a Hungarian plank about fostering private enterprise.

"Land reform will play a very important role . . . in the democratic development of Hungary and the extermination of the poison of Hitlerism," Red Star said.

"Fifty per cent of the rural population has been landless; 36 per cent had an average of less than three acres per capita and half of all Hungarian territory belonged to 10,760 landlords."

Clouds Measured at Night By Invisible Searchlight Beam

By the Natural Science Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Searchlight beams are made invisible by Army Signal Corps screens so the beam that can't be seen can be used to measure cloud heights at night, an important factor in civil as well as military aviation.

Ultraviolet screens of dark purple glass transform searchlight beams into visible light. These screens filter out all visible light from the tiny but powerful match-shaped mercury lamp, which operates at so high a temperature that it must be constantly air-cooled. The screen sometimes reaches temperatures far exceeding that of boiling water, and is therefore built in small panes to localize shock caused by exterior temperature changes.

The complete cloud height-determining system, which consists of a ceilometer, light projector, and special recorder, was designed by the United States Weather Bureau in conjunction with illuminating engineers of the General Electric Company at Schenectady, N. Y.

The invisible beam is shot up to the cloud base by the projector. The ceilometer, actually a photo-electric scanning device, indicates the location of energy reflected from the cloud base. The ceiling height is then computed by triangulation.

Music by the Yard

Eight hours of continuous music without leaving your armchair is the postwar promise of sound recording on cellophane developed by the du Pont laboratories. Of course, few if any persons would want that much of any program at one sitting, but the performance is possible through the use of a cellophane ribbon which now is being used in lengths one inch wide by 360 feet. Sound is recorded in parallel grooves and "played back" by a sapphire needle, which does not need to be changed and which does not scratch the record. No surface noise is heard. The ribbon can be played hundreds of times.

The Fonda Corporation, an affiliate of the Jefferson-Travis Radio Manufacturing Corporation, makes the cellophane recorder which may be plugged into a microphone, a radio set, or a telephone. A small set for home use has already been designed to sell for around $100 after the war.

At present the recorder is used in business offices to record telephone conversations, to be played back or transcribed by a typist for later reference. In airport traffic control towers the new device also furnishes a constant record of traffic orders sent out by radio from the towers, and the pilots' answers.

It is estimated that an hour's recording of favorite radio programs, music or skits, will cost no more than 50 cents.

Cartons of Oil

Immense postwar possibilities in the commercial distribution of oil are indicated in the recent announcement of the first commercial production of a packaging machine that fills and seals 70 paperboard quart containers per minute with lubricants.

General Container Corporation of New York and Package Machinery Company of Springfield, Mass., announced the development, which was hailed by officials of the Socony-Vacuum Oil Co. The latter contributed four years' research to the process.

In combination with standard paper-working machinery, the new equipment fabricates the container from a roll of board paper, fills it with oil and seals it air-tight and weatherproof at a rate estimated by General Container officials as four times faster than ever before done.

Socony-Vacuum already has marketed 4,500,000 quarts of oil in these paper containers, chiefly in the Southeast, and reports favorable reaction from the consuming public. The container resembles the conventional tin can in appearance and service. It is weather-proof and oil-proof and provides satisfactory shipping service, with consequent savings in manufacturing and transport costs. Before the war, garage men often paid $4 to $6 a month to have empty tins carried away. In some localities, the empty paper containers have been resold for kindling.

Water Strips Logs

A flexible hydraulic hose that sends out a stream of water powerful enough to rip the bark off a log has been made by the United States Rubber Company. It is attached to a de-barking machine which has stripped a 20-foot log in 30 seconds, increasing efficiency of the lumber industry.

Paper and pulp mills have reported a saving of 18 to 20 per cent in pulp and 20 per cent in manpower with the machine, developed by a Pacific Coast pulp firm.

Two jets of water spurt from nozzles mounted on a mobile carriage, and so great is the pressure that the nozzles must be kept moving constantly to prevent the water from boring a hole through the log.

Miners' Holiday in Australia Protested by Other Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, Australia, Dec. 27 — Coal miners in Australia, in defiance of the Government and against the advice of affiliated unions, voted recently to continue garnishee strikes and to take a 16-day Christmas holiday instead of the Government-authorized 10 days.

The strikes have been called in protest over garnishee orders by the Government against miners who refuse to pay fines imposed for breaches of regulations. Other unions have expressed strong disapproval of these strikes.

One reason why these unions are disturbed at this recalcitrant element in their ranks is because of their fear that public sentiment against these strikers will result in the ousting of the present Labor Government at the next election.

This apprehension led the Australian Council of Trades Unions to intervene by calling a conference here of all affiliated unions throughout the Commonwealth to which government and mining representatives were invited.

Big Loss in Tonnage

Acting Prime Minister Francis M. Forde disclosed that already, because of absenteeism and strikes, coal stocks are 300,000 tons below the stocks of last year, and a further 200,000 tons will be lost if the miners insisted on an extra week's holiday at Christmas. He added, "the Government faces ignominy and annihilation at the next elections if there is a failure to get coal."

After hearing the miners' delegates, the conference carried a long resolution calling on miners to obey the Government's orders and end garnisshee strikes.

After breaking up of the conference, the Central Executive of the Miners Federation issued a statement declaring the conference decision left "completely unaltered the position as regards to the difference between the Miners Federation and the Federal Government."

Government Defied

The statement directed miners to carry on garnishee strikes and take 16 days Christmas holiday in defiance of Government orders.

Thus the fight is on and six mines idle in protest against some of the miners employed therein have had their wages garnished as a result of nonpayment of fines for absenteeism.

This may mean the prosecution of all miners concerned.

The Government cannot back down now if it is to retain the people's confidence.

Drama-Packed Moving Test Guards U. S. Rare Manuscripts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27—Visitors to the Library of Congress these days are generally unaware of the drama-packed war experience of many of the rarer items now back on display. For only this fall have those historical documents, manuscripts, rare books that for security reasons had been secretly evacuated from the Capital, been returned.

With secrecy restrictions lifted, something can be told of the planning, work, and preparation that went into transferring these priceless national treasures, both to their repositories and bringing them back.

Some months before Pearl Harbor, Library of Congress officials began investigating possible war retreats for their more precious items. Keeper of Collections Oliver W. Kremer selected the objects that were to be removed from the nation's Capital. They included particularly the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution, the Bill of Rights, the original of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address, Thomas Jefferson's manuscripts, the Articles of Confederation, a copy of the Gutenberg Bible, Britain's Magna Charta, first editions, maps, paintings, valuable violins. These are only a few of the many thousands of items.

Carefully Packed

They were packed with the greatest care in 4,789 wooden boxes and weighed more than 300 tons, the equivalent of 25 freight car loads.

Chosen to transport these invaluable treasures was the Davidson Transfer and Storage Company of Baltimore, with an office here in the Capital. About 30 truck loads were required to complete the job. But before even the first truck started rolling soon after Pearl Harbor, the packing cases had to be assigned specific places in the truck fleet. The tractors with 30-foot trailers had to be gone over minutely, brakes tested, the ignition system checked by experts.

The drivers had to be especially drilled in disconnecting the trailers from the tractors in case of fire. The record and history of each driver was reviewed very carefully.

Heavily Guarded

As the Davidson vans rolled over the highways on prearranged schedules keeping within the 35-mile-an-hour limit, armed guards preceded them, others accompanied them, still others followed them. They were armed with fire extinguishers. They were taking no chances.

Strangely enough, this invaluable cargo was not insured. Insurance was impossible, as the items were priceless. Who can set a price on America's Bill of Rights?

The Constitution and the Declaration of Independence were given particular and special care. They did not travel with the other items, but were hermetically sealed in waterproof bronze containers and carried in special armored trucks guarded by the military. They wound up not at one of the four depositories selected for the other treasures but in the heavily guarded vaults at Fort Knox, Ky., where the nation's gold hoard is stored.

Inspected Regularly

The other priceless items found their way either to the Alderman Library at the University of Virginia at Charlottesville, Va., or at the Cyrus McCormack Library at Washington and Lee University at Lexington, Va., or at Preston Library at Virginia Military Institute at the same place, or at Denison University, Granville, Ohio. They were put under military guard and inspected regularly.

The only untoward incident in the entire transfer occurred in Newark, Ohio, where a curious policeman ordered one of the well-guarded trucks over to the curb. The Federal Bureau of Investigation men finally persuaded him it was all legal.

In an appreciation letter written by Archibald MacLeish, until last week Librarian of Congress, to the Davidson Company for their efficiency, particular mention is made of the skill of two drivers, Messrs. Merson and Shanklin, for carrying out the scheduled operations.

Point-Cost Shifts Blamed on Nazis

By the Associated Press

Salt Lake City, Utah, Dec. 27

The Utah OPA office received just one complaint on the sudden change in ration-point costs.

It came, Director H. Grant Ivins said, from a man who asked when he could "trust the Government to leave point values unchanged."

"I replied," Mr. Ivins said, "that that time would come when we can trust the Germans to quit attacking us."

France Hits 'Black Market'; U. S. Probes Thefts of Mail

PARIS, Dec. 27 (AP)—The Finance Ministry is preparing a double blow against the "black market," war profiteers and counterfeiters by calling in old banknotes up to 300 francs for exchange, according to members of the Finance Committee of the Consultative Assembly.

The Bank of France already has printed 130,000,000,000 francs worth of new banknotes for the exchange, which will be the Government's first step following the "Liberation" bond issue which took 155,000,000,000 francs ($3,100,000,000) out of heavy excess currency circulation.

According to the Assemblymen, sometime in January the Finance Ministry will make an even exchange up to 300 francs per individual in new bills for the old. Persons holding more than 300,000 will be forced to turn the balance to the Government for bonds carrying 1½ per cent interest and the old bills will be declared void.

Persons holding more than 300,000 francs will be required to show their source of income and prove that the money was not from illicit sources. This will be accompanied by an investigation of all purchases of real estate since 1940, the Assemblymen said.

Meanwhile, the United States Army is investigating the theft of mail in connection with "black-market" activities as the result of finding 28 pouches and 56 sacks of mail along with other Government property in an abandoned Army truck located on the premises of a civilian home in suburban Nantes.

Also recovered were 4,950 cartons of cigarettes, 150 gallons of gasoline, 2,000 empty cans—indicating at least 10,000 gallons of gasoline had been disposed of—and large quantities of Army truck tires, food, and clothing.

The truck driver, missing three weeks, was discovered badly injured in a civilian hospital where he had been taken by civilians. Authorities said it had not been ascertained whether the driver was implicated in the theft or had been injured defending the truck and its contents.

Education in Germany

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Dec. 27—Germany, according to reports here, faces a considerable problem in providing some continuity of education for children in its bombed areas.

Several million children are not attending schools, which either are destroyed or are in cities under steady attack. The children are left to their own devises or are grouped by elderly teachers, but they are learning little.

In the transformation of German living by general mobilization is the danger that the national education standard has reached a critical point.

At Christmas time, the family custom is to select future occupations for growing children. To maintain the tradition, boys and girls are allowed to return home from Hitler Youth camps, but as most are entering the Army at 16, the choice of a future course of studies is largely to satisfy parents.

Another phase of German behind-the-front activity is indicated by the honors showered on railroad men on the occasion of the centenary of German railroads. As the war-front industries and cities depend on the railroads, which even before the war were replaced less by road traffic than in any other country, the maintenance of railroad service in keeping lines open, diverting traffic out of bombed areas, keeping moving under all circumstances, is necessary to prevent national collapse.

If praise is mete out, it is deserved, since railroad men have succeeded in using multiple lines to prevent congestion. Individual stories of rail-yard crews working in the dark to keep traffic moving under bombardments are played up. General praise indicates the necessity of not relaxing their efforts, otherwise the country would be brought to a standstill.

Today's Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	3	63¾	63⅞	63¾	+ ⅛
ACF-Brill Motor	24	9¾	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
Acme Steel 3a	1	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	— ⅛
Adams Exp .60e	26	13⅜	13	13	— ⅛
Adams-Mill 1¾e	2	32½	32½	32½	
Addressog-Mult 1	2	23¼	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
Air Reduction 1a	18	39¾	38⅝	39¾	+ ⅞
Ala & Vicks 6†	20	98¼	98	98	—2
Alaska Juneau	97	6⅜	6⅛	6¼	
Alb&Susq7.55e †	70	168½	168	168½	—1½
Allegheny Corp	24	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
Allegheny pf	68	36¼	34	35¼	—1⅜
Alleg pr pf	8	60	57⅝	58	—2½
Alleg Lud Stl 2e	8	27⅞	27¼	27⅞	— ⅛
Allen Indust ¾e	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ½
Al Chem & Dye 6	2	155½	155	155	— ¼
Allied Kid 1a	1	153¾	153¾	153¾	— ¼
Allied Mills 3e	14	31⅛	30½	31	— ¾
Allied Strs 1	14	21⅜	20¾	21⅛	+ ⅜
Allis-Ch Mfg1.65e	17	37½	36¾	37¼	
Allis-Ch Mfg pf 4	2	113	113	113	+ ⅛
Alpha P Cem 1	5	23⅞	23⅜	23½	— ¼
Amal Leather	12	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
Amerada Pet 3	3	103	102½	102½	—1¼
Am Ag Ch D 1.20a	8	27½	26½	27½	+ ½
AmAirlines new 1e	13	45½	44¾	44½	
Am Bank Note 1e	7	20¾	20¼	20⅜	— ⅛
Am Bosch 1e	5	17½	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
AmBrake Sh 1a	6	43⅜	43	43¼	— ¼
Am Cable & Rad	95	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	— ¼
Am Can 3	9	90½	90	90	—1⅛
Am Can pf 7 †	50	183½	183	183½	+ ¼
Am Car & F 2½e	28	38¼	37½	37¾	— ¾
Am C&F pf7	2	98¾	98¼	98½	
Am Chain & C 2	7	26	25½	25⅝	— ⅜
Am Chicle 4a †	90	127	125¾	125¾	—1¼
Am Crystal Sugar	8	19¼	19	19	— ⅛
Am Crys S pf 6 †	50	107	106	106	—1
Am Distil	17	33⅝	32½	33¼	
Am Encaus Tiling	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
Am Export L 2	4	26¾	26	26	— ⅜
Am & For Pow	37	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
Am & FP 6 pf 6k	1	91	91	91	—1
Am & FP 7 7k	3	94¼	93½	93½	—1½
Am & F P 2 pf	21	19⅞	19⅜	19⅝	— ⅛
Am-Hawaii SS 3	5	29⅝	29	29	— ⅜
Am Hide & Leath	17	5	5	5	
Am Home P 2.40a	4	68⅝	68	68¼	— ⅛
Am Ice	7	6⅜	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
Am Ice pf 3e	2	68½	68	68	—2
Am Internat .40e	7	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
Am Invest III .60	3	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	— ⅛
Am In Ill pf2½	30	48½	48¼	48¼	+ ¼
Am Locomo 1.30e	65	26¾	25⅞	26	+ ½
Am Locom pf 7	2	108	108	108	—2⅞
Am M&Fdy .80	12	22	21⅞	21¾	— ⅛
Am M & Met 1	6	12¾	12	12¼	— ⅛
Am Metal 1¾e	17	24¾	23½	23½	—1¼
Am Metal pf 6 †	1	130	130	130	
Am NewsCo1.80 †	70	43	42½	43	+ ¾
Am Pow & Lt	26	2⅜	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
Am P&L $6 pf	36	61⅜	59½	60½	—1
Am P&L $5 pf	10	55	53½	54⅜	— ¾
Am Rad&StS .40	62	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	— ⅛
Am R Mill .80	28	14¾	14½	14¾	— ¼
Am RM pf 4½ †	310	75½	75	75½	— ¼
Am Safe Raz 1¾e	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ¼
Am Seating 1e	2	18	18	18	
Am Sh Bldg 3e †	110	5	35	35	
Am Smelt & R 2a	42	38½	37⅞	38½	
Am Smelt&R pf7†	50	163½	163½	163½	+ ½
Am Snuff 2.40e	1	42	42	42	— ½
Am Stl Fdrs 2	51	27	26	26⅝	— ⅜
Am Stores 1	19	17¼	17	17¼	+ ⅛
Am Sug Ref 2e	5	55	54½	54½	— ½
Am Sugar pf 7	5	132	132	132	+ ½
Am Tel & Tel 9	7	164½	163½	163½	—1
Am Tobacco 3a	1	64½	64	64½	+ ½
Am Tob B 3a	17	64¾	64¼	64¼	+ ¼
Am Tob pf 6	510	144⅝	144¼	144½	— ¼
Am Type Fdrs ¾e	32	15½	14⅞	15	— ½
Am Viscose 2	12	45	44½	45	— ½
Am Wat Wks	71	8⅜	8	8⅛	— ⅛
Am W & W 1 pf 6	1	99	99	99	
Am Woolen	14	8¾	8½	8¾	— ⅛
Am Wool pf 12k	5	102	102	102	— ½
Am Zinc L & S	21	5¼	5	5⅛	— ⅛
Anaconda C 2½e	59	28⅛	27⅝	27⅞	— ⅛
Anac W & C 1	440	36¾	35½	36¼	+ ¼
Anchor H G 1e	3	23¾	23½	23¾	+ ¼
Arch-Dan-M 2½e	6	50½	50¼	50¼	— ½
Armour & Co	43	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
Armour pr pf 6k	1	101	101	101	—1
Armstrong C 1½e	11	43	42½	43	— ⅛
Arnold Const ½a	3	11½	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
Assd Dry Goods 1	9	18¾	18⅛	18¼	— ¼
Associates Inv 2	1	43	43	43	—1
Atch T & S F 6	42	82¼	79¼	80	—1½
Atch T & S pf 5	8	103½	103	103½	+ ½
Atl Coast Line 3e	51	52¾	50¼	52	—1¼
Atl G&WIndies3e	2	34¼	33½	33½	—1
Atl Refining 1¾e	29	30½	30	30	— ¾
Atlas Corp ½e	9	15½	15⅛	15½	
Atlas Corp pf 3	5	56⅜	56⅜	56⅜	— ⅛
Atlas Pow 3½e †	140	60	59½	59½	— ¼
Atlas Pow pf 5 †	60	117	117	117	
Atlas Tack 1.60	1	20	20	20	
Aust Nichols	4	11	10¼	10½	— ½
AustN pf A5½k †	10	76½	76½	76½	—1½
Auto Car Co	3	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
Aviation Corp .20e	624	5⅜	5⅛	5¼	— ⅛

Today's sales (est.) 1,500,000
Previous day's sales 996,709
1944 volume to date 257,348,647
1943 volume to date 274,039,185

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Chi & E III	8	7¼	6½	6⅞	— ⅛
Chi & E III A 2e	10	16½	16	16	— ⅝
Chi Grt West	38	7⅛	6⅝	7	— ¼
Chi Grt W pf 2½k	12	24½	23⅝	24	— ⅝
Chi Mail Or ¾e	5	21¼	21	21	+ ⅛
Chi & N W 5e	52	25	24½	24⅞	— ¼
Chi & NWpf .20e	32	56¼	55⅜	55⅝	—1
Chi Pneu Tool 2	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
Chi Pneu T cv pf3	2	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	— ⅛
Childs Co	16	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ¼
Chile Cop 2	†110	28	28	28	
Chrysler Corp 3	18	89¾	88¾	89½	— ½
City I&F 1.20	8	20½	20½	20½	— ¼
City Invest †	50	31	30½	30½	— ½
City Stores ½	14	10⅛	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
Clev E l pf 4½ †	40	110	110	110	
Clev Graph Br 2	5	44½	44	44⅛	— ½
Clev G B pf 5 †	50	107½	107½	107½	
Climax Molyb1.20a	14	33	32½	32¾	— ¼
Cluett Peabody 2	8	36½	36	36	— ⅝
Cluett Pea pf 7 †	10	152	152	152	
Coca-Cola 3a	6	134	133	133½	— ½
Coca-Cola A 3 †	52	62¼	62¼	62¼	— ¼
Colgate-Pim ⅜a	3	33	32¾	33	— ¼
Colgate-Ppl4¼ †	110	106½	106½	106½	— ½
Collins & Aik 1	6	33¼	33¼	33¾	— ⅝
Col Fuel & Iron 1	17	24⅝	23¾	24⅜	—1⅛
Col & South †	140	28	27¼	27¼	—1⅜
Col&South 1pf †	800	28	27	27⅜	—1
Col & South2pf †	170	26	25	25½	— ⅜
Col B'cast A1.80e	10	35½	35⅛	35½	+ ½
Col B'castB 1.80e	4	35½	35¼	35½	+ ½
Colum Gas&El .20e	238	4	3⅞	4	— ⅛
Com' G&E 6 pf 6	22	90	84	88	—3
Col G&E 5 pf5 †	40	82	82	82	—6
Colum Pict ½e	7	21⅜	21	21	— ⅝
Colum Carbon 4	1	96½	96½	96½	— ½
Comm Credit 2	6	39	38¼	38⅜	—1⅛
Comm Invest Tr 2	34	42⅜	41⅝	42	— ⅛
Comm Solv 3e	38	15½	15⅛	15⅜	— ¼
Comwlth Ed 1.40	16	28¾	28⅜	28⅝	— ⅜
Comwlth&Sou 1	164	1	⅞	⅞	
Com & So pf 3¾k	7	93½	92¾	92¾	— ⅞
Conde Nast 1e	1	23½	23½	23½	— ¼
CongoleumNairn1a	7	28	27½	27¾	— ¼
Consol Cigar 2a	3	29	28½	29	+ ½
Consol Cigpf4¾a †	110	101½	101	101	— ½
Cons Copper .10e	25	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Conc Edison 1.60	57	24⅛	24	24⅛	+ ⅛
Cons Edis pf 5	1	108	108	108	+ ½
Cons Film Ind	6	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
Con Film pf 1k	1	28	28	28	— ⅛
Cons Laund .85e	4	11½	11½	11½	— ¼
Cons Nat Gas 1a	17	21½	20⅞	21½	+ ⅜
Cons RR Cuba pf	19	21¼	20¾	21	— ¼
Cons Vultee 2	35	19¼	18⅛	18⅞	— ½
Cons Vul pf 1¾	1	25½	25½	25½	
Consol'n Coal	15	21½	20⅞	21⅛	— ⅛
ConsumP pf4½ †	50	109¾	109½	109½	— ½
Container Cp 1½e	6	28¾	28¼	28¼	— ¼
Cont Bak ½e	31	8⅝	8⅜	8½	+ ⅛
Cont Can 1	23	37	36⅝	37	
Cont Dia Fib ½e	17	11⅛	10⅞	11¼	— ¼
Cont Ins 1.60a	6	46⅞	46⅜	46⅜	— ⅝
Cont Motors .60	65	8½	8⅛	8½	— ¼
Cont Oil Del 1.20	13	31⅜	30⅞	31	— ¼
Copper Bess 1½e	1	15½	15½	15½	— ½
Copper Bess pf3 †	50	48	47	47	+ ½
CopperweldStl .80	4	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅜
Cop'weldStPf4½†	30	49½	49	49	—1¼
Corn Exch 2.40	160	54½	54½	54¼	— ¾
Corn Prod 2.60	16	58½	57½	58½	— ½
Cornell-D E .80	11	20	19⅛	19½	— ½
Coty Inc .30e	5	6	6	6	
Coty Interna †	16	31½	30⅝	30⅝	
Crane Co 1a	17	25½	25	25½	+ ⅜
Crane Co pf 5 †	120	109⅜	109	109⅜	+ ⅜
Cream of Wh 1½	3	23¾	23⅜	23¾	— ¼
Crosley Corp 1	6	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
Crown Cork & S 1	6	6¾	6	6½	
Crown Zeller 1	7	21½	21¼	21¼	— ½
Crown Zel pf 5 †	20	103¾	103¾	103¾	— ⅛
Crucible Steel 3e	17	34¼	34⅛	34¼	— ½
Crucible Stl pf 5	4	87	85½	86	—2⅝
Cuba R R pf	†230	27¾	27¼	27¾	
Cuban-A Sug 1e	10	16¾	16¼	16¾	+ ¼
Cudahy Pack .30e	4	24¾	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
Curtis Publishing	81	9⅜	9	9⅛	— ¼
Curtis Pub pr pf3a	5	59½	59½	59½	— ½
Curtiss-Wright ¾e	117	5⅞	5⅝	5¾	— ⅛
Curtiss-Wr A 2	22	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
Cutler Ham 1½e	3	27¼	27	27¼	+ ¼

D

DavisonChem 1¼e	4	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	— ¼
Dayt P&Lpf4½ †	10	110¾	110¾	110¾	— ¼
DeccaRecords1.20a	1	43½	43½	34½	— ½
Deere & Co 2e	29	41½	40	40	— ⅝
Deisel-W-G 1⅞e	5	22⅜	22½	22½	— ½
Del & Hudson	61	36⅞	35¾	36⅜	— ⅜
Del Lack & West	129	9⅝	8⅝	9⅜	— ¼
Detroit Edi 1.20	16	20⅞	20⅜	20⅞	+ ⅛
Devoe&RayA 1a †	50	38	38	38	— ½
Diam Match 1½	1	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	+ ½
DiamMatch pf1½	1	41¾	41¾	41¾	+ ¼
Diam T Motor 1a	5	16	15¾	15¾	— ¼
Dist Cp-Sg h2.22	10	35⅝	35	35¼	— ½
Dist Corp-S pf 5	1	104	104	104	— ¼
Dixie C A 2½ †	20	48¼	48¼	48¼	— ¾
Doehler Die Cas 2e	4	43¼	42⅝	43	— ½
Dome Mines 1.20h	19	22⅜	22	22⅛	— ⅛
Douglas Airc 5e	11	68¾	68	68	—1
Dow Chem 3	10	118	117⅜	118	+ ¼
Dow Chem pf 4	3	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞	— ⅛
Dresser Indust 2e	26	54½	53¼	54½	+ ¼
Dunhill Int	6	13	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
Duplan Corp .70a	3	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	+ ⅛
duPont deN 5¼e	9	155	153¾	154	—1
du Pont pf 4½	2	127	126¾	126¾	— ¼
Duq Lt 1pf 5	†150	113½	112½	113½	+ ⅛

E

Eagle Pich Ld .60	22	13⅜	12¾	13⅜	
Eastern Air L	8	39¾	38½	39½	— ½
East S Stl .20e	4	21¾	21¼	21¼	— ¾
Eastman Kodak 5	5	172¼	171½	172	—2
Eaton Mfg 3	2	50¼	49½	49½	— ⅞
Elastic S Nat ¾e	123	9⅛	8¾	9⅛	—2⅜
El Auto-Lite 2	10	43½	43¼	43¼	— ½
Elec Boat 1½e	17	15	13¾	14¾	
El&Mus Ind .08e	14	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	
El Power & Lt	28	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	4	100	99	99½	—2¼
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	15	107½	104½	105¾	—2¼
El Storage Bat 2	2	43¾	43¾	43¾	— ¾
El Paso N G 2.40	3	33¾	33¼	33¼	— ¾
EmersonElMfg.80e	21	20⅞	20⅛	20⅜	
Endic-John pf 4 †	30	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	— ⅜
Eng Pub Service	25	15¾	15¼	15⅝	— ⅜
Eng PS $5 pf5 †	90	103¼	103¼	103½	+ ½
EPSS5½pf5½ †	40	103½	103¼	103½	
Eng PS $6 pf6 †	20	105	105	105	+1
Equit Off Bldg	3	1½	1⅜	1½	
Erie R R 1	21	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
Erie R R ct 1	75	13	12½	12⅝	— ⅜
Erie R R pf A 5	8	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝	— ⅞
EurekaVCleaner½	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ¼
Evans Products ½	4	16¼	15¾	15⅞	
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	10	45¼	44	44½	— ¾
Exchange Buf .45e	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅝

F

Fairbanks Morse1a	9	42¾	42¼	42½	—1⅛
Fajardo Sugar 2	12	24⅜	24	24⅜	— ⅛
Farns Tel & Rad	21	12¾	12⅝	12¾	
Fed Lt & Tr 1¾e	1	16¾	16¼	16¼	
Fed L&T pf 6 †	10	105	105	105	
FedMing&Sm 3½e	2	24½	24½	24½	— ½
Fed Mot Tr .40a	7	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
Federat D Strs1½	2	30	30	30	— ¾
FedDStrs pf4¼ †	30	106¼	106¼	106¼	
Ferro Enam 1	3	24¼	24	24	— ½
Fid P Ins 1.60a	8	50¾	50	50¼	— ¼
FirestoneT&R 2e	11	56	55	55½	— ½
First Nat Strs2½	1	42	42	42	— ¼
Flintkote .90e	13	23½	23⅛	23⅜	+ ¼
Florence Stove 2	1	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞	— ⅛
Follansbee Stl	4	6½	6⅜	6⅜	— ¼
FollansbeeStl pf †	390	45½	44	45	— ½
Food Fair Strs 1	2	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
Food Mach 1¾e	4	65	64½	65	
Foster Wheel 1a	17	27⅜	26	27	— ¾
FranciscoSugar½e	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
Freeport Sulph 2	6	33⅜	32¾	33¼	
Fruehauf T 1.60	8	43½	42	42	—2
FruehaufTpf4½ †	10	114½	114½	114½	

G

Gabriel ¼e	4	6	5⅞	6	
Gair Robert .30e	5	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
Gair Robt pf 1.20	2	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	
Gamewell Co new	1	17	17	17	— ⅛
Gar Wood Ind .40	38	7¾	7⅜	7⅝	
Gaylord Cont ½a	21	21⅜	20½	20⅝	— ⅛
Gaylord Cpf23¼ †	50	58½	58½	58½	
Gen Am Invest	13	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	— ¼
Gen Am Inv pf 6	1	107	107	107	+ ½
Gen Am Tr 2¼e	11	49	48¼	48½	—1
Gen Baking .60	10	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
Gen Bronze .80e	22	18½	17¾	18	— ⅛
Gen Cable	18	6⅜	6⅛	6¼	— ⅛
Gen Cable A	14	20¼	19½	20¼	+ ½
Gen Cable pf7k †	70	120	120	120	

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Gen Cigar 1a	6	28	27⅜	27⅜	— ⅝
Gen Elec 1.40	93	38	37⅜	37¾	— ⅛
Gen Foods 1.60	18	41⅜	41	41¾	+ ¾
Gen Fds pf 4½ †	50	108¼	108¼	108¾	+ ⅛
Gen G & El A	28	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
Gen Mills 4	1	114¼	114¼	114¼	— ½
Gen Motors 3	86	62⅝	61⅞	62¼	— ½
Gen Out Adv ½e	17	11	10¾	10¾	— ⅝
Gen Prec Eq 1	9	23	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅜
Gen Print Ink .40	3	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	— ⅛
Gen Pub Service	5	1¾	1¾	1¾	
Gen Ry Sig 1¾e	10	30	28¾	29¾	— ¾
Gen Real & Util	8	4	3⅞	4	— ⅛
Gen Refract 1.10e	10	21½	20⅜	21¼	+ ½
Gen Shoe 1	6	19¼	19	19	— ⅛
Gen S Cst pf 6k †	370	103½	102	103¼	+ ¼
Gen TimeIn pf6 †	30	111	111	111	+ ½
Gen Tire&Rub ½e	5	24	23¾	23¾	— ¼
Gen T&R pf4½ †	8	105	104¾	105	
GilletteSafR .80a	28	14¾	14⅛	14¾	— ⅛
Gimbel Bros .90e	24	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝	— ⅛
Gimbel Bros 56pf6	3	104⅞	104½	104½	+ ¼
Glidden Co .90e	10	24⅞	24½	24⅝	+ ¼
Goebel Brew .20	5	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
Gold&Stk Tel 6 †	10	157¾	157¾	157¾	—2¾
Goodrich BF 2	21	52¾	51¾	52½	
Goodrich B F pf 5	2	102½	102½	102½	— ¾
Goodyear T&R 2	16	49½	49	49¼	— ¾
Goodyear T&R pf5	1	111	111	111	— ½
Goth Hosiery ¼e	3	15½	15½	15½	
Graham-Paige Mot	126	5½	5⅜	5½	
Granby Con M 30e	8	43⅜	41¾	42¼	
Grand Union ¾e	2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ½
Gran City S .525e	8	14	13⅞	14	— ¼
Gt No I O ct 2½e	21	47⅛	47	47½	— ⅜
Gt North Ry pf 2e	162	47	45¼	46⅝	— ⅝
Gt West Sug 1.80e	5	28½	28⅜	28⅜	— ½
Green H L 2a	6	54¾	54⅛	54¾	+ ¼
Greyhound C 1.40a	28	23	22¼	22½	— ⅛
Guantan Sugar	8	6	6	6	
Guantan S pf 10k †	40	185	185	185	—1½
Grum AircEn 1½e	60	30	28¼	29¼	—1
Gulf Mob & Ohio	30	14⅝	13⅝	14¼	— ¼
Gulf Mob&O pf 6e	13	58	57	57⅞	— ⅝
Gulf Oil 1a	17	48⅞	48½	48¾	+ ⅛

H

HatCpAmpf6½ †	10	109	109	109	+1
Hack W pfA1¾ †	150	27	26⅞	27	
Hamil Wat pf 6 †	10	109	109	109	
Hayes Indust ¾e	9	9	8⅞	9	
Hecht Co 1.20	1	21½	21½	21½	+ ⅛
Hayes Mfg	42	6½	6¼	6⅜	— ⅛
HazelAtlas 5 †	20	111	111	111	
Helme G W 4½e	5	72	72	72	+ ¾
Hercules Motor 1	9	22¾	22¼	22¾	+ ⅛
HerculesPow 2½e	3	82½	82½	82½	— ¾
Hires C E 1.20a	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ¼
Holly Sugar 1	8	15¾	15½	15½	— ½
Homestake Min	18	42⅛	41¾	41¾	— ¾
Houd-Hers A 2½	1	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	— ½
Houd Hers B 1	2	16½	16½	16½	— ⅛
Household Fin 4	2	71¼	71⅛	71⅛	— ⅝
HoustonL&P 3.60	6	67	66¼	66¼	—1½
Houston Oil	33	11¾	11⅜	11⅝	
Howe Sound 1¾e	8	35½	34⅞	35	— ½
Hudson & Man	2	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
Huason & Man pf	1	93¾	93¾	93¾	
Hud Bay M&S h2	9	26⅝	26⅜	26⅜	
Hudson Motor .40	28	14	13¾	13¾	— ¼
Hupp Motor	11	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛

I

Ilooho Pow 1.60	3	30½	30	30	—1¼
Illinois Central	172	22	21¾	21¾	— ⅝
Ill Cent pf	9	53	51½	52½	—1½
IndplsPw&Lt 1.20	10	19⅜	18⅞	18⅞	— ½
Ind Rayon pf 4½	1	105	105	105	—1½
Inland Steel 4½e	3	82⅛	81¾	81¾	— ¼
Inspiration CCop 1	7	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	— ¼
Insurash ctfs .20a	1	8½	8½	8½	
Interch Corp 1.60	1	38¾	38¾	38¾	
Interch pf 4½ †	50	105	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Intercon Rubber 1g	10	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	
Interlake Iron .35e	17	9	8⅝	8⅞	— ⅛
Int Harvest2.60a	18	80	79½	79½	— ¾
Int Harvester pf7 †	80	178½	178½	178½	— ¾
Int Hydro-Elec A	9	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
Int Min & Ch 1e	11	16⅝	16½	16⅝	— ⅛
Int Min & Ch pf 4	1	75	75	75	—1
Int Mining	19	4¾	4⅝	4¾	+ ⅛
Int Nick Can 1.60	74	28¼	27½	27¾	
Int Paper	53	20⅜	19⅝	20	
Int Paper pf 5	3	92	92	92	—1
Int Ry Cen Am	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
Int RyCAmpf1¾k †	80	86	85¾	86	
Int Shoe 1.80	6	39½	39	39	— ⅜
Interst Dept S 1	6	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
Int Silver 3a	1	90	90	90	—1
Int Tel & Tel	231	19	18⅜	18½	— ½
Int Tel&Tel for ct	3	18½	18½	18½	—1
Intertype Corp 1	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
Island Crk Coal 2	5	39¼	39	39¼	+ ¼
Isl Crk C of 6 †	21	144	144	144	+1½

J

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Chain Stores' Sales 12 P. C. Above 1943

November sales of 35 chain store companies were $530,293,786, as compared with $473,157,974 sales in November a year ago, an increase of 12.1 per cent, according to a study made by Childs, Jeffries & Thorndike, Inc. The sales of these same 35 companies for the 11 months were $4,832,332,852, which was an increase of 7.4 per cent over the same period in 1943.

The best group performances were made by the mail order and apparel groups which increased sales 17.4 per cent in November over November of last year. All groups showed increases.

For the 11 months the apparel chains enjoyed the greatest increase in sales, with a 14.7 per cent gain over the same period of 1943. The grocery chains and the mail order groups showed gains of 8.7 per cent and 8.4 per cent respectively, in the same periods.

A summary of the sales analysis by groups of the companies studied follows:

	Nov. 1944	Nov. 1943	PC Inc.
Mail Order	$193,283,872	$163,712,948	17.4
Variety	186,964,222	173,165,963	8.0
Grocery	103,910,853	94,904,500	11.6
Apparel	19,392,672	16,515,695	17.4
Drug	13,498,760	13,257,761	1.8
Shoe	11,243,407	10,601,107	6.0
Total 35 chains	$530,293,786	$473,157,974	12.1

	11 Mo. 1944	11 Mo. 1943	PC Inc.
Mail Order	$1,531,234,854	$1,412,043,538	8.4
Variety	1,668,659,757	1,581,559,744	5.5
Grocery	1,196,597,363	1,100,329,874	8.7
Apparel	176,240,537	153,746,122	14.7
Drug	147,911,052	141,536,299	4.5
Shoe	113,689,289	111,411,378	2.0
Total 35 chains	$4,832,332,852	$4,500,626,955	7.4

New Tariff Issued For Air Express

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A new tariff, containing many changes in rates and rules affecting property moved by plane between 728 air express points, was announced by the Air Express Division of Railway Express Agency.

Marking the eighth domestic air tariff in the company's history, the new express rates will go into effect Jan. 15 at about 575 airport express cities and associated towns presently maintaining air service. The new rates and rules will apply to all remaining points covered by the tariff as soon as air service has been inaugurated at these places.

Airport offices served exclusively by All American Aviation, Inc., and Northwest Airlines, Inc., will benefit by rate reductions amounting to approximately 10 per cent, bringing their charges down to the level covering other airport offices since July, 1943.

A complete set of rules and regulations, adopted with specific reference to air transport, is included in the framework of the new tariff.

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PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC CO.

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Common Stock Dividend No. 116

A cash dividend declared by the Board of Directors on Dec. 13, 1944, for the fourth quarter of the year 1944, equal to 25¢ of its par value, will be paid upon the Common Capital Stock of this Company by check on Jan. 15, 1945, to shareholders of record at the close of business on Dec. 29, 1944. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

E. J. BECKETT, *Treasurer*

San Francisco, California

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Heads A. C. F. Sales

R. W. Williams

Placed in charge of sales of American Car & Foundry Co., succeeding William L. Stancliffe, who recently resigned. Mr. Williams was elected a vice-president of the company in December, 1943, and has been Mr. Stancliffe's chief assistant in the sales organization.

George Says 1945 Tax Cut Hinges On V-E Day Approach

WASHINGTON (AP) — A 10 per cent cut in Federal income taxes will be possible next year only if the war in Europe draws near an end, Chairman Walter George (D) of Georgia of the Senate Finance Committee declared.

"If we come around the corner in January, February or March," Senator George told reporters, "and can see a tentative end to the war, it is my thought that there should be a horizontal cut in individual and corporate income taxes while we worked on a general revision of the tax laws."

The Georgian, whose committee handles all revenue and legislation in the Senate, emphasized strongly that the only chance for any kind of a tax cut rests on a "a fortuitous turn in the tide of fighting." If the end of the European war isn't apparent, then we would advise against any reduction in the rates.

"We've got to await events before we do very much with general taxes," he said, looking ahead to the committee's work in the coming 79th Congress. "There can't be any general revision of the Tax Act at this stage. I have no doubt we will handle a certain amount of tax work during the spring, but it will be largely a matter of revising and making workable our present law."

Senator George repeatedly has declared that Congress should be alert to changing economic conditions and be ready to step in with downward revisions of tax rates when the fighting ceases and businessmen need encouragement in reconverting to peacetime production. It is at that time that he would favor a general revision of the revenue laws, tailored to peace.

Meanwhile, he believes that if the collapse of Germany is evident, a moderate horizontal cut in taxes would be "an evidence of good faith to the people."

Steel Operations Drop To 92.1 P. C. for Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Steel operations this week were estimated at 92.1 per cent of capacity by the American Iron & Steel Institute which placed production at 1,656,900 net tons.

This was a drop of 4.2 points from last week's rate of 96.3 per cent and output of 1,732,400 tons. Shut downs for the Christmas holiday was responsible for the decline.

Over-the-Counter Securities

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
American Hardware Co	34¾	36¾
American Manufacturing	51¾	54¾
American Manufac 5 pf	96¾	..
American Optical	31¼	33¼
American Wringer Co	11⅞	12⅞
†Amoskeag Company	46	..
†Amoskeag Company pf	85	..
Appleton Company	34¾	37¾
Applied Arts Corp	4⅛	4⅝
Arlington Mills	56¾	60
Art Metal Construction	27¼	29¼
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	30½	32½
Automobile Banking Corp A	2⅞	3⅝
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	19⅞	21
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	21¼	23½
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	110	..
Bendix Home Appliance	7⅝	8⅜
Berkshire Fine Spinning	21⅞	23¼
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	88¾	..
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	102	..
Boston Wharf Company	25⅛	26⅞
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	35	37½
Brown Co	2.00	2.30
Brown Co pf	38½	41
Brown Durell	5⅞	7
Campbell A S Co Inc	12⅝	14
Chapman Valve Manufac	35¾	38½
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	17⅝	19¼
Colonial Stores	23½	25¼
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	50¼	53
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	29¾	32¼
Domestic Finance Corp pf	22¼	24¾
Draper Corporation	78¾	81¾
Durez Plastic Chemical	28¾	30¾
Dwight Manufacturing Co	15⅞	17⅞
Eastern Corporation	12	13
Exolon Co	9⅝	10½
Family Finance Inc	13⅛	14½
Family Finance pf A	26	28¼
Food Fair Stores Inc	19¼	21¼
Fruit of the Loom	33¾	36½
General Machinery	28¼	30⅛
Giddings & Lewis Mch Tool	10¾	11⅞
Goodall Sanford	23⅝	26⅛
Graton & Knight Co	12⅝	14⅛
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	95	..
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	30¼	33¼
Great Northern Paper Co	34	36
Greenfield Tap&Die $6 pf	71	..
Greenfield T&D $1.50 cv pf	20¼	..
Grinnell Corp	18	19½
Harrington & Richrdson	1⅛	1⅞
Haskelite Mfg Co	6⅜	7¼
Heywood-Wakefield Co	41½	44
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	21⅜	23⅞
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	18⅜	20¼
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	25¾	28
Hooker Electro Chem	30½	33
International Detrola	14½	15⅞
Kendall Company	10¼	11⅜
Kennedy's Inc pf	21⅞	23¾
Landers Frary & Clark	40½	43
Lincoln Stores Inc	25	27¼
Lincoln Stores 7	107½	107½
Lonb-Bell Lumber Co	8⅝	9⅝
Ludlow Mfg & Sales Co	121	126
Marathon Paper Mills	30¼	32¼
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	60¼	63½
Merck & Co	36	38¾
Merrimack Manufacturing	58¾	62
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	79	..
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	10⅜	11⅝
Moxie Co Class B	4⅜	5½
Nashawena Mills	22?	23⅞
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	80	..
Nashua Manufacturing Co	33½	38
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	81¾	85¾
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	30⅜	32⅞
National Shirt Shops	18⅛	19⅝
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	70¾	73¼
New England Line	5⅞	7
Nicholson File Company	26¼	28¾
Nonquitt Mills	31¾	34¾
Ohio Finance	10⅝	12
Oneida Limited	21¼	23¼
Parker Appliance	13⅞	15⅞
Plymouth Cordage Company	122½	127½
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	72	..
Quincy Mkt CS&W 5 pf	52	..
Remington Arms Co Inc	3⅛	3⅝
Richardson & Co	46	48¼
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	37	39¼
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	37	..
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	67¾	..
Submarine Signal Co	43½	46
Tampax Inc	67¾	70¾
Triumph Explosive Inc	5⅞	6¾
United Elastic Corp	18½	20½
U S Envelope Company	86	90½
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	134	139
Waltham Watch Co	25	28
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	104	107¾
Wamsutta Mills Inc	34¼	37
Warner & Swasey Co	9½	10½
Warren Bros Class B	40¾	43¾
Warren Bros Class C	18⅞	20¾
West Point Manufacturing	47½	50½
Wickwire Spencer Steel	15¾	16⅞

*Ex-dividend.
†Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	132½	140½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	48¾	51¾
Aetna Life (1.20a)	39¾	44⅜
Agricultural (3a)	73	76½
American Alliance (1a)	21⅜	23⅜
American Casualty Co (.60)	11¾	13
American Equitable (1)	15	16½
American Insur Newark (.8a)	14¾	16
American Re-Insurance (2)	53¾	56¾
American Reserve	19	20
American Surety (2½)	58¾	61¼
Baltimore-American (.20a)	6¼	7¼
Bankers & Shippers (4)	76	81
Boston (16a)	600	630
Camden Fire (1)	19⅝	21⅜
City of New York (1)	18¼	20½
Connecticut Gen Life (1a)	60¾	62¾
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	44¾	46⅞
Federal (1.40)	48½	52
Fire Asso Philadelphia (2a)	64	68
Fireman Fund (SF) (2)	86½	90½
Firemen's Newark (.40)	11⅜	12⅜
Franklin Fire (1)	21¾	23¾
General Reinsurance (2)	52	55
Gibraltar Fire & Marine (1)	18	20
Glens Falls (1.60a)	42¾	45¼
Globe & Republic (1a)	7½	8⅝
Great American Insurance (1.20)	28⅝	30⅜
Hanover (1.20)	25¼	27¼
Hartford Fire (2a)	100	104½
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60)	37	40
Home Insurance (1.20)	26	27¾
Homestead (1a)	14½	16¼
Insurance Co No America (2½a)	88¾	91¼
Jersey City Insurance N Y (1.80)	35¼	38¼
Knickerbocker (½)	7⅛	8¼
Maryland Casualty	8⅛	7⅞
Massachusetts Bonding (3½)	73¼	76¾
Merchants & Mfs of N York (.40)	5	6⅛
Merchants Associatn (1½a)	46¼	49¼
National Fire (2)	54⅜	57¾
National Liberty (.20a)	6⅜	7½
National Union (3a)	165	175
New Amsterdm Casualty (1)	27	29
New Brunswick (1½)	27¼	29¾
New Hampshire (1.60a)	43¾	46¾
New York Fire (.80)	11⅜	12⅛
North River (1)	20¾	22½
Northeast Insurance	6	6¾
Northern (3a)	79½	84
Pacific Fire (5)	96½	101½
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	48½	51
Peerless Casualty Co (.70)	13⅞	14½
Phoenix (2a)	84¼	88⅛
Preferred Accident (.80a)	12⅞	13¾
Providence-Washington (1a)	32⅜	34⅞
Reinsurance Cor New York (.40)	5⅜	6¼
Republic Ins Co Texas (1.20)	27¾	29¾
Revere (P) Insur (1.20)	21¾	23½
St Paul Fire & Marine (1.60a)	70½	73¼
Seaboard Surety (1a)	44¾	47¼
Security (1.40)	32⅝	34⅞
Springfield (4½a)	119½	125
Standard Accident (2.20)	34¼	36¾
Travelers (16)	507	542
United States Fid & Guar (1a)	38⅜	40⅞
United States Fire (2)	47¼	50½
United States Guar (1.60a)	73	78
Westchester (1.20a)	32½	35¼

a—Also extra or extras. g—paid last year; e—declared or paid so far this year.

Investment Trusts
Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	3.93	4.30
Amerex Holding	26.50	28.375
American Business Shares	3.71	4.00
Axe Houghton Fund	14.82	15.94
Baystate Corp	23.50	25.50
Bond Inv Tr of America	102.66	106.94
Boston Fund	18.61	20.01
Broad Street Investing	30.45	32.92
Bullock Fund	16.44	18.02
Canadian Investment Fund	3.35	3.95
Century Shares Trust	29.93	32.18
Chemical Fund	9.81	10.62
Christiana Securities Co	2555.00	2655.00
Commodity Corp	9.37	..
Consolidated Investment Tr	45.75	48.75
Dividend Shares	1.33	1.46
Eaton & Howard Balanced Fd	22.51	24.18
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	13.89	14.92
Equity Corp $2 pf	42.50	44.75
Fidelity Fund Inc	21.04	22.65
Fund Investors Inc	24.05	26.36
General Capital	35.64	38.32
General Investors Trust	5.61	6.04
Group Securities Inc:		
Automobile Shares	6.03	6.64
Low-Priced Shares	6.22	6.84
Railroad Shares	3.96	4.37
Railroad Equip Shares	4.54	5.00
Steel Shares	4.32	4.76
Incorporated Investors Tr	23.21	24.96
Institutinal Sec: Band Group	.98	1.09
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	1.05	1.17
†Keystone Custodian Funds		
B-1 .... 29.14	S-1	27.12
B-2 .... 30.69	S-2	14.53
B-3 .... 21.98	S-3	12.14
B-4 .... 11.65	S-4	5.65
K-1 .... 20.81	K-2	24.12
‡Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	97.00	..
‡Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	42.00	..
Manhattan Bond Fund	9.58	10.53
Maryland Fund	5.60	6.20
Mass Invest Tr	22.98	24.71
Mass Inv 2nd Fd	11.51	12.38
Mutual Invest	11.79	12.89
Nation Wide Voting	1.35	1.49
New England Fund	13.67	14.73
New York Stocks		
Automobile	7.11	7.82
Railroad	6.88	7.57
Railroad Equip	8.04	8.84
Steel	6.25	6.88
Plymouth Fund Inc	.56	.61
Putnam Fund	14.64	15.74
Quarterly Income Shares	8.375	9.025
Railway & Light Sec	15.625	17.875
Railway & Light Sec pf	111.00	..
Repub Invest Fund	3.50	3.84
Scudder Stevens & Clark	94.66	96.58
State Street Invest	45.75	48.75
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.79	.88
Union of Stock Fund	20.28	22.16
Union com Stock Fund B	6.91	7.56
Wellington Fund	17.31	18.89
Fixed and Unit Type		
Corp Tr A A mod, acc mod	2.91	..
Cumulative Trust Shares	5.09	..
Diversified Tr C	3.90	..
Diversified Tr D	5.80	6.60
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.95	4.60
Fund Tr Shrs A	5.11	5.88
Nation Wide Sec	4.11	..
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	37.375	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.25	..
North Am Tr shrs 1955	2.94	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.83	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.55	..
Super of Am Tr AA	2.53	..
U S Elec Lt & Pow "A"	17.40	..
U S Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.87	..
Investment Banking		
Blair & Co	3.625	4.00
First Boston Corp	38.00	40.00

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2% less if not held 3 years.

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	13⅞	15⅛
Beverly Gas & Electric	43	..
Brockton Gas Light	9¼	10⅛
Central Maine Power 6 pf	106½	111½
Central Maine Power 7 pf	118	123
Cent Vermont Pub Serv	17⅜	18⅞
Conn Light & Power	43½	48
Derby Gas & Elec	20⅝	22½
Eastern Utilities Asso	24	26
Eastern Utilities Asso Conv	3⅝	4⅛
Fall River Gas Works	25¾	..
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	41¾	44½
Green Mountain Power pf	89½	93½
Hartford Electric Light	53¼	56
Haverhill Electric	27¾	30¼
Haverhill Gas Light	18½	20¼
Holyoke Water Power	17½	19½
Lawrence Gas & Electric	33	..
Lowell Electric Light	41¾	44¾
Lynn Gas & Electric	88½	92
Mass Power & Light pf	17⅜	19⅛
Mass Utilities Asso pf	34¼	36⅞
Narragansett Elec pf	36½	39½
N E Gas & Electric $5.50 pf	40	42½
N E Power Assn 6 pf	62¼	64¾
N E Public Serv $7 pr ln	115	119
N E Public Serv $6 pr ln	109	113
N E Public Serv $7 pf	60¾	63¼
N E Public Serv $6 pf	55¾	58¼
Newport Electric	24⅞	..
Providence Gas	8⅞	9¾
Pub Serv of N H $6 pf	107	112
R I Pub Serv pf	32½	35
Rockland Light & Power	8⅝	9¼
Springfield Gas Light	25¼	27¼
Western Mass Companies	24½	25½

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (1)	26	27
Bank of New York (14)	448	460
Bankers Trust (1.40a)	50	52
Brooklyn Trust (4)	110	115
Central Hanover Bk&Tr (4)	107¼	110¾
Chase National (1.40)	43⅞	45⅞
Chemical Bk&Tr (1.80)	50½	52¾
Commercial (1.60)	49¾	52¼
Continental Bk&Tr (.80)	24	25½
Corn Exchange Bk&T(2.40)	54⅜	56⅞
Empire Trust (3)	83	87
Firs National N York (80)	1775	1815
Guaranty Trust	342	350
Irving Trust (.60a)	15⅞	16⅞
Kings County (80)	1705	1755
Lawyers Trust (1)	40	43
Manufacturers Trust (2)	53¾	56¼
Manufacturers Trust pf (2)	51⅞	53⅞
J P Morgan (6.50)	274½	279½
National City (1)	42⅞	44⅞
New York Trust (3½)	100¾	104¾
Public (1½)	49	51½
Title Guarantee & Trust	10⅞	11¾
United States (60a)	1425	1470

(a) Also extra or extras.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (16)	‡300	..
First National (2)	52½	55
Merchants National (12)	332	347
†New England Trust (30)	‡400	..
National Rockland (2)	54½	59½
National Shawmut (1)	28⅞	30⅝
Pilgrim Trust (8)	200	..
Second National (4)	129	136
†State Street Trust (6)	282	..
United States Trust (.50)	11⅜	12⅝
United States Trust p. (.80)	16⅞	18⅜
Webster & Atlas (2)	59	63

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA (2.40)	52⅛	54⅝
Continental Illinois (4)	103¼	107¼
First National Chicago (8)	295	300
Pennsylvania Co (1.60)	38¾	41⅛

Aviation Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Liberty Aircraft	9¾	11
Piper Aircraft	3⅜	4½
Pollak Manufacturing Co	7⅛	8⅜

Provision for Postwar Jobs Held Major Business Problem

NEW YORK (AP)—The Guaranty Trust Co. said that, despite the renewed emphasis on war, the question of jobs remains "the most important postwar business problem," and outlined a program it said business believes would help it maintain employment.

While necessary spending for war is "the most convincing proof ever offered that governmental borrowing and spending on a large enough scale can raise employment and national income to almost any level within the physical capacity of a country," the bank commented in its monthly survey, this is "essentially temporary."

For private enterprise to provide jobs, the bank said, this is substantially the program businessmen would like to see:

"Wartime taxes and restrictions should, of course, be abolished, the double taxation of corporate dividends should be eliminated. Surtaxes on individual incomes in the higher brackets should be drastically reduced. The capital gains tax should be repealed. The federal tax structure as a whole should be simplified and stabilized. Taxation should be used solely as a means of raising revenue, not as an instrument of social reform. The theory of compensatory government spending—spending not to provide relief but to create prosperity—should be abandoned.

"The National Labor Relations Act should be amended to prescribe equal treatment for management and labor. . . . Labor unions should be subject to public regulation as corporations are. Regulations in the field of wages and hours that tend to discourage individual initiative should be modified.

Subject to Court Review

"All rulings of administrative boards should be made subject to court review. The practice of delegating legislative power to administrative agencies should be discontinued.

"The granting of credit and other forms of governmental competition with private business should be reduced to a minimum.

"The gold standard should be promptly re-established, particularly for international transactions.

"The regulation of new security issues should be liberalized.

"Public policy in general should reflect an attitude of impartiality as between groups of citizens, and of respect and sympathy for honest business, whether small or large.

"These are the principal steps that businessmen generally consider necessary to enable them to fulfill their public obligations," the bank said, "They are the answer to the statement, so fashionable in recent years, that, if private enterprise cannot provide jobs, government must."

The bank said some commentators foresaw a return, after the war, to "some of the unfortunate conditions of the nineteen-thirties."

Asserting that "social experiments" accompanied government spending, the bank said:

"Underlying these and other specific measures, there was, most leaders of business believed, an attitude of antagonism in governmental circles toward the large business concerns and the wealthy individuals that supply much of the capital and much of the driving power upon which private enterprise depends."

Government Spending

Asserting some political commentators believe the end of the war may bring renewed emphasis on these tendencies, the bank declared:

"If such predictions are true, it is much to be feared that the efforts of private enterprise to furnish jobs will encounter the same obstacles after the war that they did before the war, and that the government will again consider itself obliged to fill the gap by spending billions of borrowed dollars."

The bank, in its comments, said of government spending: "If long continued, the practice must lead either to political and economic disorder or to increasing regimentation, merging by perhaps imperceptible degrees into totalitarian control."

Steel Output Seen At New High in 1944 Of 89.4 Million Tons

NEW YORK (AP)—The steel industry in 1944 established a new production record with an estimated 89,400,000 tons of ingots and castings, Walter S. Tower, president of the American Iron & Steel Institute, said in a year-end statement.

This was 80 per cent above the industry's maximum year's output in the first world war and almost 1½ times the probable 1944 production in enemy Europe.

"Because of declining orders in the last half of 1944," said Mr. Tower's review, "the increase over the 1943 production is not great, amounting to about 600,000 tons. The peak in production was reached in March. After that month both orders for and production of steel declined gradually. Production in the final six months of the year was almost 700,000 tons below output in the corresponding months of 1943.

"Net profits of steel companies in 1944 were considerably lower than in 1943, despite higher production levels. Total earnings, after taxes, for the year will probably approximate $170,000,000 compared with $201,000,000 in 1943. In 1937, a good recent peacetime year, the steel industry netted a total of $232,000,000."

Carded Cotton Yarn Controls Ordered

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board has put tight controls on the sale and delivery of carded cotton weaving yarns.

The action, the agency said, was necessitated by military requirements for cotton duck, tire cord and other essential war textiles.

Effective Jan. 1, carded cotton weaving yarns can be delivered only on direct contracts from the Army, Navy, Maritime Commission or War Shipping Administration; sub-contracts from those agencies, or rating assigned by WPB.

The order also prohibits the use of carded cotton yarns in chenille, shag, tufted fabrics or products.

Commodity Futures

Grains at Principal Markets

	Open	High	Low	Close	Pr. Cl.
May Wheat:					
Chicago	1.64⅛	1.63½	1.64	1.64	
Minneapolis	1.56¾	1.56½	1.56⅞	1.56½	
Kansas City	1.56⅛	1.55½	1.55⅞	1.55⅞	
July Wheat:					
Chicago	1.55⅞	1.54⅞	1.53⅜	1.55¼	
Minneapolis	1.53⅜	1.52½	1.53	1.53	
Kansas City	1.48	1.47⅜	1.47⅜	1.47⅞	
September Wheat:					
Chicago	1.54⅜	1.53⅜	1.54¼	1.54⅛	
Kansas City	..	..	1.46¾	1.46¾	
May Oats:					
Chicago	.66⅝	.66	.66¼	.66½	
Minneapolis	.62¼	.61½	.61⅜	.62½	
Rye, Chicago:					
May	1.12¾	1.12¾	1.11⅜	1.12⅛	1.12⅜
July	1.10⅜	1.10½	1.09¼	1.09¾	1.09⅞
September	1.08	1.08	1.07⅛	1.07⅝	1.07⅞
Barley, Chicago:					
May	1.09⅛	1.09⅛	1.08½	1.09	1.09⅛
July	1.04	1.04	1.03⅜	1.03¾	1.03

Wool
Grease

March				94.5b	93.5
May	94.5	94.5	94.5	94.0b	92.0
July	93.0	93.0	93.0	92.0b	90.5
October	..	..	..	90.5b	89.0
Tops					
March				130.0b	129.1
May	130.0	130.0	130.0	129.0b	129.1
July	..	..	..	127.7b	127.5
October	..	..	..	124.7b	124.5
b—Bid					

Cotton

March	21.94	21.95	21.93	21.94	21.91
May	21.87	21.89	21.87	21.88	21.85
July	21.50	21.52	21.49	21.51	21.49
October	20.60	20.61	20.59	20.61	20.56
December	20.52	20.54	20.52	20.52	20.45

Chicago Mercantile Exchange
Onions

January	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
February	..	..	..	1.15o	1.38
March	..	..	..	1.45n	1.45
Eggs					
December	40.95	41.00	40.75	41.00	40.95
January	34.75	34.75	34.55	34.60	34.75
October	37.50	37.50	37.05	37.05	37.35

(o) Offered. (n) Nominal.

Boston Stocks
Dec. 27

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
8.75	Bos & Alb	114	113	113	115
2.00	Bos Edison	37	36⅞	37	36⅞
5.00	Bos Elevated	69¼	69	69	69¼
1.75a	Bos Her-Trav	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25¼
..	B&M pr pf	60	59	59	61½
..	B&M A pf	9½	9½	9½	8
..	B&M st A pf	9½	9½	9½	9½
..	B&M st C pf	9¾	9¾	9¾	10
..	Bos & Prov	40	39	39¾	40
3.00c	E Gas & F pf	48¼	48¼	48¼	42
..	East Mass St Ry	4	4	4	4⅛
1.00a	Eastern SS	13	12¾	12¾	13⅜
..	Hath Bak B	60	60	60	65c
..	Maine Cent	6½	6	6½	6½
..	Maine Cent pf	41½	39½	41½	42
..	Nat Service	25c	23c	23c	27c
1.40a	Narr Rac A	8⅞	8½	8¾	8¾
5.75a	NE Tel&Tel	110	109½	109½	112
1.60a	Reece But H	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼
.60	Shawm Asso	15	15	15	15½
1.60a	Torrington	37¼	37¼	37¼	37¼
2.00	Un Tw Drill	30	30	30	31
3.12½	Un Sh Mach	77¼	76¼	76¼	71
1.50	Un Sh M pf	45½	45	45	44¾

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid or payable in 1944, no regular rate. b Including extras. c Paid in 1944 on account of accumulations. d Paid in 1943, no regular rate.

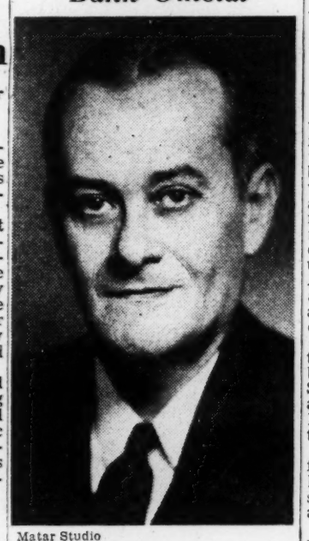
Lloyd Raymond Smith

MILWAUKEE (AP)—Lloyd Raymond Smith, who has passed on, was chairman of the board of the A. O. Smith Corp. and one of the nation's leading industrialists.

He was largely instrumental in developing the business that bears the family name from a small baby carriage and bicycle plant into a $20,000,000 corporation that manufactured a substantial percentage of the nation's automobile frames and welded piping. During the war the corporation has been engaged primarily in war production.

Mr. Smith joined the firm in 1905, became its president in 1913 and chairman of the board in 1936.

Bank Official



Matar Studio

Robert M. McCulloch

Elected a vice-president of the Bank of the Manhattan Company. Mr. McCulloch, a member of the New York law firm of Appleton, Rice & Perrin, will resign from firm at end of year.

Morgenthau Urges Ratification Of Bretton Woods Agreements

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK,

Sports News

Rossian Moves in Evidence As Bruins Return to Skates

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Back in Boston after their Christmas lay-off, the Bruins laced on their skates again for the first time since last Thursday when they went through a practice session at the Arena this noon.

And for the first time since Manager Art Ross began fiddling around with his hired hands, the changes he made were in evidence. Goalie Paul Ribeault had charge of one of the nets; Gino Rozzini was centering for Paul Gladu and Armand Gaudreault; and Art Jackson, traded to Toronto last week end, was missing. Harvey Bennett, now spare goalie, was in the other strings.

May Not Be Through

These moves are probably all that Ross will make before the Bruins take on Chicago Black Hawks at the Garden tomorrow night, but Art may not be entirely through yet. He declared late yesterday after being informed that Bibeault had checked into the Manger that he was still trying to get experienced players, and that if he could catch any by the jerseys, he would haul them to Boston.

All of which means that the Bruins are not satisfied with fourth place, which is practically a certainty for them right now. They have their eyes on the upper reaches of the standings, patrolled by Canadiens, Detroit Red Wings, and Toronto Maple Leafs, and they may yet replace one of those clubs.

To Catch Toronto

First team for the Bruins to catch, of course, is third-place Toronto, which holds a 2½-game edge over Boston, each team having played 20 games. Detroit and Canadiens, whom the Bruins haven't beaten or even tied in 11 meetings this season, are currently six, and six and a half games ahead, respectively.

Like the Bruins, the Black Hawks have been trying to strengthen themselves, having found that the mere three victories and three ties that they have salvaged out of 18 games is not enough. Manager Paul Thompson's charges are irked with their cellar position, and since they were last here have acquired Wilf Field on loan from Montreal, and come to terms with Cully Dahlstrom.

On the Prowl

Thompson is still on the prowl for players, and has even gotten his brother, the famed Tiny, to supervise the Hawks' scouting activities. As yet the results of Tiny's initial efforts have not been made public, but as they now stand the Chicagoans should prove some test to the Bruins tomorrow.

Already the B's have defeated the Hawks three times this season rather handily, winning 6-3, 7-5, and 7-2. If Ross's moves mean anything, the Bruins should do even better Thursday eve.

* * *

Briefs: The Olympics took the morning train for Baltimore today for their game with Eddie Shore's Blades tonight. . . . Only Tommy Brennan and Marcel Fillion fent home for Christmas. . . . The Pics' next home games will be at the Arena on Saturday and Sunday nights against Philadelphia Falcons, who this time will bring big Joe Desson with them. . . . Desson was supposed to play here previously, but was suspended and only recently allowed to return to league action.

* * *

Bibeault played junior and senior hockey with Verdun before being signed by Canadiens. . . . He spent one season with Washington of the Eastern League before playing his first games for Canadiens late in the 1940-41 season.

By a Staff Photographer

Paul Bibeault

Loaned to the Boston Bruins for the balance of the season by Canadiens, Paul Bibeault had his first workout with his new teammates here at the Arena this noon. He will take over in goal in place of young Harvey Bennett against Chicago Black Hawks at the Garden tomorrow night.

Breaking the Ice

By Campbell

The Major Left His Mark

The visit of Chicago Black Hawks to Boston tomorrow night recalls the career of Major Frederic McLaughlin, who passed on recently and whose exploits in building up professional hockey in the Windy City deserve recognition.

Owner of the Hawks since they entered the National Hockey League in 1927-28, the Major was never satisfied with anything less than the best, although he often had to take it. This winter he was still looking for his first National Hockey League championship, even though under the peculiar hockey play-off situation, he did have two Stanley Cup teams in 1934 and 1938.

Stuck to Hawks

A multi-millionaire, he stuck with his Hawks through the years, although his managers and coaches did not. The parade of ice bosses through Chicago included Pete Muldoon, Dick Irvin, Herb Gardiner, Emil Iverson, Hughie Lehman, Tom Shaughnessy, Clem Loughlin, and Tommy Gorman, and Bill Stewart, before he settled on Paul Thompson, who has held the longest tenure of office. This season marks Paul's fifth year at the helm.

Intensely American, Major McLaughlin once tried to ice a team composed entirely of United States players from around the midwestern sector. He soon gave up that idea, however, when the club failed to win. One time he even put the blast on Canadian referees, threatening to request the Department of Labor at Washington to refuse Canadian-born referees permission to cross the border to handle National League games. "Too many Canadians in the refereeing business," he growled, "and besides they are holding jobs that can be filled by Americans."

Two Reasons

He called the club the "Black Hawks" for two reasons. One was, that that was the name of an Army unit he commanded in the first World War. The other was that Chief Black Sparrow Hawk was a legendary figure in Illinois dating back to the eighteenth century. The chief was famous first as a friend of the British, and then as their opponent as far as their colonization program went.

The Major recently never appeared in the public eye as far as hockey went, although he did sometimes make statements that reached the newspapers. He preferred to pull the strings behind the scenes, and he liked to see the figures dance.

Naturally Major McLaughlin was proud of his first National League team, which was practically the Portland club, called the Rosebuds, in the Western Canada League. Muldoon came along as manager, and playing for him were such old-time stars as Duke Dutkowski, Gordon Fraser, Hughie Lehman, Dick Irvin, Cully Wilson, Babe Dye, Ken Doraty, Rabbit McVeigh, Bob Trapp, Puss Traub, Jimmie Riley, Dunc McKay, Eddie Rodden, Gordon McFarlane, and Art Townsend.

Bowed to Bruins

This club did not win any titles that season, but they did wind up third in the American Division, bowing out to Boston Bruins in the first round of the play-offs for the Stanley Cup. Boston then lost in the final to Ottawa.

A six-goal polo player in his younger days, the Major was justly considered one of the National League's big men by those who knew their hockey. He stood on his own feet, had his own ideas, and wasn't afraid to express them. Of his original crowd, only Bill Tobin is left, and he continues as President of the club.

Major McLaughlin has provided for his 16-year-old son to assume control of the Black Hawks upon his 21st birthday. In the meantime Tobin is expected to carry on.

William McKechnie Jr., son of the Cincinnati Reds' manager, is the secretary of the Syracuse club in the International League.

Teen-Age Men To Play Ball For Colleges

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (AP)—Teen-age players will carry the ball for most college teams next fall if the Army and Navy induct their 4-F's.

Such a development was seen as a distinct possibility today as the Office of War Mobilization said that college as well as professional 4-F's will be called up for review in scraping the manpower barrel.

Bowls Secure

However, the New Year's Day bowl games seem secure. There is little time left for any re-examinations. Further, it was said there is no present intention of slapping any new transportation restrictions on football.

War Mobilizer James F. Byrnes originally mentioned only the pros in stating that he and the public find it difficult to understand how men can be unfit physically for military service and yet be able to compete with the greatest athletes of the nation in games demanding physical fitness.

Asked whether instructions to selective service to re-examine 4-F's also applied to college athletes, Byrnes' office said that they cover everybody, that there can be no discrimination.

Older Men

Since many 4-F's on college teams are the older players, their induction would leave principally the youngsters—16 to 18—for next autumn's play.

This eventuality could be an equalizing factor; some of the teams in the big bowl games are star-studded with 4-F's.

Then, there are some college athletes, as well as pros, who served a hitch in the armed forces and were discharged for various disabilities. These, too, are in for a re-check.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago

South beat North, 16-0, in fourth annual Blue-Gray football game at Montgomery, Ala.

Ten Years Ago

Eighty per cent of members of American Football Coaches Association favored no drastic change in grid rules for 1935.

Toe Blake Keeps One-Point Bulge Over Bill Cowley

MONTREAL, Dec. 27 (AP)—Montreal's Toe Blake, who has been around the National Hockey League longer than he likes to think about, retained his leadership among the league's point-getters last week.

The N. H. L.'s weekly official figures today showed Blake still holding a one-point margin on Boston's Bill Cowley with Syd Howe of Detroit and Elmer Lach of the Canadiens locked for third spot. Blake has piled up 34 points, Cowley 33, and Howe and Lach 26 each. Maurice Richard has 25 points to give the Canadiens' top line three of the first six places.

Richard is maintaining his leadership in goals, with a total of 19 to date as compared with 15 for Blake, and 14 for Herbie Cain of Boston. Cowley is out in front in assists with 22, one more than Lach and three more than Blake and Howe.

Pat Egan of Boston is still the league's bad man with 40 minutes in majors and minors. As a team, Canadiens are the most persistent occupiers of the penalty box with 153 minutes.

The 10 scoring leaders:

	G	A	Pts
Blake, Canadiens	15	19	34
Cowley, Boston	11	22	33
Howe, Detroit	7	19	26
Lach, Canadiens	5	21	26
Richard, Canadiens	19	6	25
C. Smith, Chicago	7	17	24
Bruneteau, Detroit	13	10	23
Cain, Boston	14	8	22
Mosienko, Chicago	13	9	22
Bodnar, Toronto	4	18	22

Steve O'Neill Impressed By Games in South Pacific

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 27 (AP)—Civilian sports in general, horse racing in particular, have just received a setback by the Government, which makes this number timely. It comes from headquarters of the 41st division, Southwest Pacific, and is based on one of the touring baseball shows, composed of civilians, which are bringing a type of entertainment to members of the armed forces.

Whitey Lewis, Cleveland sports writer, is with one of the touring units and in the gang is, or was, Steve O'Neill, manager of the Detroit Tigers.

Quoting O'Neill: "When we started out here, I wouldn't say it was with trepidation, but we weren't precisely sure of our reception. Frankly we expected either a horde of kids clutching autograph books or a flock so fatigued from fighting from foxholes, they wouldn't flip an eyelid of interest in a mere handful of ball players. But this is really something."

O'Neill gestured toward a skinned diamond upon which was being played a game between two teams for the 41st division championship. It was a regularly scheduled contest, not just a show being put on for the fighting boys.

"These guys are ball players," O'Neill continued. "I was supposed to umpire at third base, but after the first inning I decided to get behind the catcher. I wanted to look over the pitcher's stuff, a fellow named Fred Sanford. I remembered that before Uncle Sam beckoned, he had a swell year with the Toledo Mud Hens. He's the property of the St. Louis Browns, but I guess Luke Sewell won't mind my peeking. Sanford looks good. His delivery masks his throw. I couldn't tell whether he was going to throw a curve or a fast ball. That's form and you don't get it from a mail order catalogue.

"The two catchers were good. Hal Schimling was with Yakima of the Western International League. He's still a kid comer after having been over here 34 months. He has a nice throwing arm and knows the pitchers. The other catcher, Bruno Pellegrini, is a first looey. Pellegrini, they tell me, was some shakes as a Santa Clara halfback and played in the Sugar Bowl games of '37 and '38.

"Back home some of those who always manage to see things under the bed are apprehensive that fighting so fierce a war as these boys are doing, will essentially change them. I know better now. Baseball is one of the ways America expresses itself when it wants to let its hair down. These lads still have it."

Capitals Remain Unbeaten at Home After 15th Game

By the Associated Press

The Indianapolis Caps are just about invincible on their home ice in the American Hockey League.

Unbeaten in 15 games played at home this season, the Caps racked up their 10th win on the Indianapolis rink when they shaded the last-place St. Louis Flyers last night, 2-1. They tied the remaining five tilts. Red hot now, the leaders in the western division have won five of their last seven games, tied the other two.

The score was 1-1 when the Flyers, short-handed, gambled on a third period offensive. Pete Leswick, outstanding Cap right winger, stole the puck in Indianapolis territory and started a three-man rush that blasted in the winning margin against Flyer Goalie Jimmy Franks.

Indianapolis now is eight points ahead of Cleveland and Pittsburgh, tied for second place.

Around The Town In Sports

Ice-Capades Carry On

Ice-Capades of 1945 represents still another example of how sports can carry on under wartime restrictions and nevertheless give the customers an evening of grand entertainment. Stripped of several male headliners, who are now serving with Uncle Sam's fighting forces, the show has been completely remodeled, with attractive and talented young women, older men and a couple of teen-aged boys carrying the spotlight roles.

For example, 17-year-old Jimmy Lawrence skates with Donna Atwood, then skates alone, and does a magnificent job despite his limited experience as a professional. As any professional player will tell you, poise and talent in abundance are needed by any performer who is to hold the spotlight alone for several minutes, but Jimmy has what it takes.

Much attention, too, is paid to little Chuckie Stein, who is so small that he could walk under your dining room table without hitting his head. Eric Waite, the show's most popular comedian, has a discharge from the Army. And, of course, Orrin Markhus, the male half of the popular "Old Smoothies," is long past the draft ceiling. So is Phil Taylor. It is a grand show from 8:30 to 11:30 and well worth seeing.

* * *

Fans are writing and telephoning the query: "Is Washington's latest pressure on 4-F athletes apt to force the closing of big league doors?" Probably not. When America first entered the war, the major magnates were not certain how baseball would draw. They remained open minded in regard to their future, keeping their ears tuned to the click of the turnstiles. But for two seasons the stiles have clicked merrily, and the big boys are by now convinced that the public will pay to see the game, despite its drop in standard. Thus, it is now fairly well established that the game will remain a paying proposition. Too, there is little doubt of enough teen-age and over-age players being available to fill out the rosters.

* * *

If Washington cracks down heavily on 4-F ball players, the majors are going to be stripped of a few more stars, and already it seems that most of the prewar greats are missing. The standard of the game will hit the bottom of the barrel; errors will be frequent. But such circumstances tend to make competition uncertain and therefore more interesting. And the ball fan has long since admitted that it is the competition, not the average star, that he pays to see.

* * *

Joe Bree of the Grand Street Boys' Club, New York, skated off with most of the honors at the Boston Arena last night. Sweeping three first places for the major trophy, he returned home with the New England men's senior speed skating championship. The lengthy program was colored by the figure skating of Dorothy and Leslie Glazier, and Marion Murphy, daughter of Garden director Bob Murphy.

* * *

The University of New Hampshire, at the request of the New Hampshire Headmasters' Association, will conduct the twenty-third annual interscholastic basketball tournament on Feb. 22, 23, and 24. These dates correspond with those of past years when the tournaments were conducted during the February vacation period of schools, to provide opportunity for students to attend the games without being absent from school classes. Competition will be provided in classes A, B, and C.

* * *

Noreen Haney of Greenwich, Conn., led a small field of 12 competitors into the third round of the national girls' indoor tennis championship tournament on the Longwood indoor courts this morning. Miss Haney became topseeded when Shirley Fry of Akron, Ohio, decided to abdicate her throne. The Greenwich girl, after drawing a first-round bye, gained the third round by defeating Wendy Gray of Brookline, 6—1, 6—1.

E. R.

East-West Game A T-Formation Show on Monday

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 27 (AP)—For the first time in the 20-year history of the East-West game, the 1945 New Year's Day contest will demonstrate T-formation football.

Both teams were polishing a tricky offensive today, and Homer Norton, co-coach, said the western stars were "absorbing it."

The post-season game is played for the benefit of crippled children's hospitals operated by the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, a Masonic order.

Orin (Babe) Hollinbery, West cocoach, said his team was in perfect physical shape for Monday's contest with the possible exception of tackle Bob McClure of Nevada. Both coaches praised the work of Don Paul, UCLA center moved to guard; Dub Wooten, Oklahoma end, and Bob Kennedy, March Field Fliers' fullback.

East Coaches Andy Kerr, Bernie Bierman, and George Hauser had two backfield combinations at work. One was made up of Frank Dancewicz, Notre Dame, quarter; Les Horvath, Ohio State, and Bob Kelly, Notre Dame, halfbacks; and Dick Flannagan, Ohio State, and Vic Kulbitski, Minnesota, alternating at fullback. The others consisted of John Cannady, Indiana, quarter; Earl Girard, Wisconsin, and Bob Brugge, Ohio State, halves, and Jack Breslin, Michigan State, fullback.

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, Dec. 27 (AP)—In announcing the ban on racing and calling for a review of the draft classification of professional athletes, War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes said it was difficult to understand how the fourefers could "be able to compete with the greatest athletes of the nation in games demanding physical fitness." . . . Passing over the fact that most of the great athletes are in uniform and these guys are just the leftovers, competing against one another, and that the situation frequently has been explained to the public, we'll add just one more example. . . . Phil Watson, the Rangers' hockey star, injured a hand Sunday night, but he plans to play against Toronto tonight just the same.

* * *

Five Tulsa U. footballers are scheduled for their third "bowl" appearance New Year's Day when the Hurricanes play Georgia Tech in the Orange Bowl. . . . Julian Rice, the man with the "free foul" idea in baseball, now wants to change football rules so as to give a team the option of trying for one point after a touchdown from close up, two points from farther back, or three from away out yonder.

* * *

Although the Camp Lejeune, N. C., Marine basketball squad has lost four star players since starting practice, it still has plenty left. . . . Charley Parker, the schoolboy sprint star from San Antonio, Texas, has put on a dozen pounds since joining the Army and now weighs about 160, which hasn't slowed him down. . . . When Corp. Milt Schulman, former N. Y. U. cage captain, refereed a rough game between Welch Hospital and Orlando, Fla., Air Base the other night, he told three Orlando players: "Nothing personal, bud, but that's your last personal and you're out."

Vanderbilt Busy

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 27 (AP)—Vanderbilt is planning a mansized football schedule next year. Games have already been scheduled with six Southeastern Conference teams—Mississippi, Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana State, Alabama and Tennessee, and negotiations are under way for a game with Virginia Military Institute.

Royals Pick Site

MONTREAL, Dec. 27 (AP)—Montreal Royals of the International Baseball League announced today they would report for spring training on March 15 at Bear Mountain, N. Y., along with the Brooklyn Dodgers.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Montreal	14	4	2	30	74	47
Detroit	13	5	3	29	102	67
Toronto	10	8	2	22	74	68
Boston	8	11	1	17	85	94
New York	3	11	3	11	60	92
Chicago	3	12	3	9	57	84

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T	H	R	E	E	▨	C
C	I	T	Y	▨	M	A
H	A	S	▨	E	A	R
	W	▨	A	L	T	O
G	A	B	R	I	E	L
A	T	O	M	▨	R	
T	H	Y	▨	P	I	G
E	A	▨	F	L	E	A
S	▨	R	E	A	L	M
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C	I	S	T	E	R	N

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PENNSYLVANIA

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Book Ends Diaries Leather Wallets
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Many other attractive gifts throughout our store. Come in and look around.
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THE WULLERT MARKETS
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THE 69th STREET FURNITURE EXCHANGE
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BAKER'S
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Upper Darby's Finest Equipped Repair Shop
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It's Great!

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YORK
Season's Greetings
And Thanks to all our Friends for their Last Year's Patronage. We'll be glad to serve you for the coming Year.
DANIELS
136 E. MARKET STREET YORK, PA.

Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Gene Carr
"Bad morning! Weather Bureau!"

In Lighter Vein

A Lesson In News Value

A young lady who is a copy girl on one of the local newspapers was trotting along lower Fifth Avenue one evening when she heard the report of a tire blowing out. It was a cab, and the passenger was Mrs. Roosevelt. Our heroine watched while the driver, with many apologies, transferred the First Lady to another cab. Next morning, the girl mentioned the incident to her editor and asked if it might make a little item. "I'm afraid not," he said patiently, "Not if she didn't stay and help him change the tire."—The New Yorker.

Point of View

Husband: "What extravagance! You have two hats to match that one dress."

Wife: "Oh, no I haven't. I've only one dress to match the two hats."—Exchange.

The Last Straw

A guest conductor was driven frantic at rehearsals because at least one member of the orchestra was always missing. After the last rehearsal, he tapped for attention and said: "I want to thank the first violinist publicly for being the only man in the orchestra who had the decency to attend every rehearsal."

The first violinist hung his head. "It seemed the least I could do," he said in a deprecating tone. "You see, I don't expect to show up for the concert tonight!"—Tit-Bits.

Military Secret

When the threat of invasion of England was at its height and all signposts had been removed, a motorist stopped a country yokel and inquired of him the way to a certain village.

The yokel, pointing the direction, replied: "That wore the way before the war, but I b'aint be tellin' anybody now."—Exchange.

Brevities

Maybe the war workers who stay on the job deserve a bonus, as has been suggested, but the men on the fighting fronts are not getting anything extra for what they do.—Indianapolis News.

A Wave reports she is taking the place of three men in Washington, but wishes three men were taking her places.—Great Lakes Bulletin.

Wasn't curb service grand? Now it's hard to get waited upon when you go in to beg for it.—Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal.

In his retreat down Norway from the arctic, the Nazi vandal is leaving nothing undestroyed. It is winter, or this would include wildflowers.—Detroit News.

Today's Quotation

Prove thou the arms thou long'st to glorify,
Nor fear to work up from the lowest ranks
Whence come great Nature's Captains.

—ARTHUR HUGH CLOUGH

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Évacué Incidents

Birmingham, England

Between fifty and sixty children were evacuated from a badly bombed city to a reception center in this city preparatory to being billeted in private homes. The time came for them to go to bed. Amid all the fun and confusion of settling in for the night, just one small girl knelt down and quietly said her prayers.

The next day householders arrived to take the children away. One little Negro boy, about 2½ years old, was left unselected till nearly the last, when a foster mother came forward and offered to take him.

When she undressed him at night, she noticed an envelope fastened to his vest. On opening it she found a letter asking whoever had the child to take great care of him as he was very precious, stating also that his keep would be paid for. Enclosed with the letter were twenty one-pound notes.

England's Potatoes

England at war is producing more potatoes than it ever did in peacetimes; per capita consumption has increased 45 per cent or more.

Words of Current Interest

Anthropomorphic — *An'-thro-po-mor'-fik* (*a* short, first and second *o*'s quick-long as in *obey*, third as in *orb*, *i* short).

Webster's Synonyms, to make definition clear, sets beside this long Greek derivative a couple of cognates — "anthropoid" and "anthropomorphous." It notes that the adjective "anthropomorphic" implies ascription of human characters to beings not human, and particularly to the Supreme Being.

Areopagus (Acts 17:19) — *Ar'-e-op'-a-gus* (first *a* short, *e* quick-long as in *event*, *o* short, second *a* as in *sofa*, *u* clipped-short as in *circus*).

Pictures of the Athenian scene show a pair of hills of which the higher is the Acropolis, whereon stands the Parthenon, and the lower is the Areopagus, or Mars Hill, said to rise 50 or 60 feet above the intervening valley. There has been considerable discussion as to whether Paul's talk on the Hill was a formal court harangue or an open-air improvisation. Prevailing opinion, based on the narrative of Acts 17, favors the idea of informality.

Elihu (Job 34:1) — *E-li'-hu* (*e* quick-long as in *event*, *i* and *u* long). When used as a modern given name, it is generally pronounced *el'-i-hu* (*e* and *i* short, *u* long, accent shifted to first syllable).

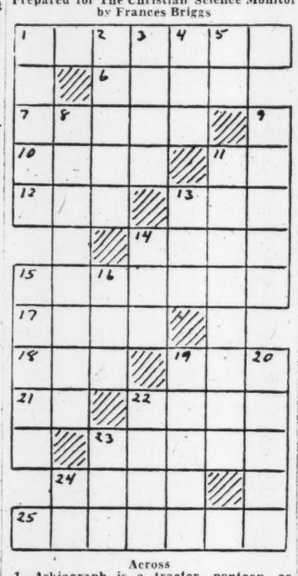
His biography has to be made from such reference as is found in Job 32 to 37. A young man, he ventures to express his opinions before his elders. In his long speech much is revealed about him as a moralist, though little as a man of action.

Sanctuary (Ps. 63:2) — *Sangkt'-tu-er'-i* (*a* short, *tu* with a modified *ch* sound as in *nature* and the *u* quick-long, *e* and *i* short). Or, especially in Britain, *sangkt'-tu-er-i* (*e* as in *maker*, with no secondary accent, other syllables as before).

The Hebrew word in Ps. 63:2 is one that runs through the Old Testament, carrying the force of "to hallow" as a verb and of "holy" as noun and adjective. The ancient Greek and Latin translators find it equivalent to "holy place." They render this particular line "So have I appeared to thee in the sanctuary." The English translators (Authorized) look on the verb in the case as transitive, and say, "So as I have seen thee." As to "sanctuary," Webster's Synonyms puts alongside it "refuge," "asylum," "shelter," "cover," "retreat," and "ark."

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—Askiagraph is a tractor, pontoon, or picture—which?
6—What are those branches of learning taught in the academic course of a college?
7—How many Gothamites "went to sea in a bowl"?
10—A mayor is chief magistrate of what?
11—Symbol for masurium.
12—Possesses.
13—What human organ has a drum?
14—What is singing voice of Louise's mother in the opera "Louise"?
15—Who announced to Zacharias the birth of John the Baptist?
17—Anything very small.
18—What is the historical possessive case of "thou"?
19—What creature is associated with Tom, the piper's son?
21—Each (abbr.).
22—What is a leaping insect?
23—What do you call a royal jurisdiction or domain?
24—What article of apparel might be of "Sam Browne" type?
25—What is tank for storing rain water collected from a roof?

Down
1—What is the resin obtained from certain coniferous trees?
2—What are small wheeled vehicles?
3—What do you call three, at cards, dice, or dominoes?
4—North American Indian.
5—Rupees (abbr.).
8—What Longfellow character "prayed and fasted in the forest"?
9—What is a song of joy or praise?
11—What do you call material equipment, apparatus, and supplies of an organization?
13—Man's name.
14—Branch.
15—Who wrote "The Poor Little Rich Girl"?
16—A youth.
19—What "looked very blue" at duel of gingham dog and calico cat?
20—What is a young street Arab called?
22—What material is used for a fedora?
23—A thing.
24—What prefix denotes "two"?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

NEWS ITEM — WE ARE CONDUCTED TO AN EXHIBITION OF MODERN "ART."

NICE FEELING, HASN'T IT? HE HOLDS THE BRUSH WITH HIS FEET
WOULD YOU SELL THE FRAME SEPARATELY?
OH YES! HE WAS CONSCIOUS WHEN HE PAINTED IT
WOMAN WITH GRAPE
SH-H-H! HE'S GETTING IN THE MOOD TO PAINT ANOTHER MASTERPIECE
I WANT YOU TO MEET SOME OF THE ARTISTS
NOW I UNDERSTAND EVERYTHING
C. F. VAN BELM

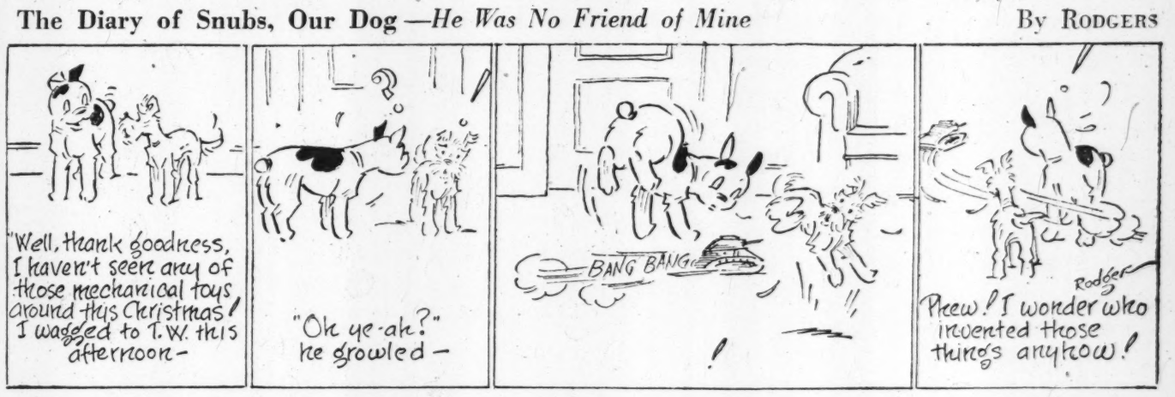
The Taffles—*Not Presidential Timber* — By PALMER

NOW STOP GRUMBLING AND CHOP THOSE LOGS!
CAN YOU IMAGINE LINCOLN GRUMBLING OVER A FEW STICKS OF FIREWOOD?
—BUT LINCOLN HAD TO CHOP FIREWOOD— HE DIDN'T HAVE STEAM HEAT LIKE WE HAVE!
Tom Palmer

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Unappreciative Audience* — By LE PELLEY

WHY DID YOU HAVE TO STAY AFTER SCHOOL AGAIN TODAY?
OH... JUST BECAUSE SOMEBODY COULDN'T SEE THE POINT OF A LITTLE JOKE I PLAYED...
THAT'S NOT MUCH OF A REASON ... WHO COULDN'T SEE THE POINT ... ??
THE TEACHER
OH

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*He Was No Friend of Mine* — By RODGERS


"Well, thank goodness, I haven't seen any of those mechanical toys around this Christmas! I wagged to T. W. this afternoon—
"Oh ye-ah?" he growled—
BANG BANG!
Phew! I wonder who invented those things anyhow!
Rodger

The Adventures of Waddles—*Current News* — By THE HAGERS

I SEE THE LIGHTS ARE OUT ON YOUR CHRISTMAS TREE.
I'M GOING TO TRY TO FIND THE BURNED-OUT BULB; I HAVE SOME NEW ONES.
YOUR LUNCH IS READY, WADDLES. HAVE'NT YOU FIXED THE LIGHTS YET?
I'VE TRIED EVERY BULB. I DONT KNOW WHAT'S WRONG.
I'LL TELL YOU WHAT'S WRONG. THE POWER IS OFF!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The Fire Isn't Even Out

Military events on the Western Front have had a sobering effect on forces making for political disunity among the Allies. For a few days one might have supposed that the war was not only won but that a world peace system had been so firmly established that the United Nations could abolish spheres of influence. At least, one who heard the chorus of disunity arising over Greece, Italy or Poland might have supposed so.

But then came the German drive, reminding all the United Nations firemen that the fire started by the Axis isn't out yet—or fully under control. It is still a risky business to take time out for debate. Certainly it is no time to talk about resigning from the fire department out of dissatisfaction with the conduct of other members.

Some of the talk around Washington a week ago was right along that line. Some observers were predicting that the American people would be so annoyed with Britain over Greece and Italy and with Russia over Poland that they would refuse to co-operate in the world peace organization which American public opinion has been urgently demanding for the last three years. Some newspapermen were saying that Americans were becoming so discouraged about the difficulties of policing the peace that the Dumbarton Oaks charter would hardly survive a debate in the Senate.

Now there can be no question that the American people do not like a return to the old game of power politics and spheres of influence. Many of them do not recognize that their own country has had its spheres of influence (mainly under the Monroe Doctrine), and that it will be tempted to take unilateral decisions to retain islands in the Pacific which are considered essential to American defense. But are not the prophets of fear underrating the American people? Is it not possible that a good majority have begun to see these things and to recognize that the best way to prevent spheres of influence is to join in genuine and effective collective action — meanwhile using American influence to restrain imperialism and oppression, but being patient with the fears of Allies for their own defense, even as Americans may require patience from their Allies?

We believe the American people can learn a lesson after two repetitions of it. We believe they have seen that the business of stopping war is somewhat like that of fighting fire in a village of frame houses—you have to join the bucket brigade when fire starts whether you want to or not. You can't really resign from this volunteer fire department. You may come late—after the flames have consumed half the village. But sooner or later you have to join in.

And we believe the American people are smart enough to see that it would be wiser to set up a full-time regular fire department. And we don't believe that, having once come to that conclusion, they are going to be so easily discouraged as to pull back because other members wish to keep a few lengths of hose in their own backyards—or even if they put pressure on their neighbors to obtain special rights in adjacent yards.

Still Time for Birds

Soldiers slogging in the mud of battlefronts and sailors traveling to strange ports are not too weighed down by their equipment and immediate jobs to forget to look at the birds.

An infantryman in France writes to ask that the Massachusetts Audubon Society to send him a bird guide for that country. A Marine who saw action in the Mariana Islands describes a flock of 40 Pacific golden plover on the beach. And an Army Lieutenant writes from the Galapagos Islands off the northwestern coast of South America, "I received news of a plane making the rounds of all the major islands on a photographic mission and had the luck to be allowed to go along. . . . As we came in low over one of the islands, a patch of pink caught my eye, and I asked the pilot to go down. We descended to about 100 feet and skimmed in over a marshy piece of ground. Imagine my astonishment and joy to see a flock of about 60 flamingos! We circled the flock about three times, which didn't seem to bother them at all, although we roared right over their heads!"

Busy at war, these men still look with the eyes of peace at the small and quiet things. There are men like them in the ranks of every army. When the battles are over and their war jobs are done, such mutual interests will form quiet but strong bonds among men and women of different nations.

Re-creating Recreation

An opportunity to favor Boston's children for many generations with lasting benefits has been accorded by the City Council to Mayor Tobin and the Park and School Departments through its authorization of an order to create a Recreation Board.

Before Dec. 31, Mayor Tobin must choose four unpaid members of the Board, the School Department two, and the Park Department one. It is to be hoped that members of both sexes will be represented in the selections, and, if possible, that more than one woman be chosen, for who should know what children need better than their mothers?

Of primary importance in these choices is the degree of community initiative possessed by the prospective candidates, for one of the board's first incumbent duties will be to make a survey of the recreation needs of the city, with the help of a small staff. The incisiveness and veracity of such a survey clearly will depend on the caliber of the appointees.

Boston long has been in need of a long-range recreation plan, not only to map a course for the future, but to coordinate present facilities. An instance is the case of the two playgrounds in East Boston on either side of the same street—one, under the jurisdiction of the Park Department, which has no supervisor there but much equipment, and the other, run by the School Department, which has two teachers for supervising but no equipment—a situation which causes the children to play in the street between during a large part of the day.

Knowing of the success of such boards in Baltimore and Washington and Somerville, Mass., Boston looks forward to better recreation facilities for its children.

Inventory: Tenth Day

An alarmist note is showing up in press and radio comments on the German drive. It stems not so much from what has happened as from speculation on possible results of events which have not yet transpired. This offensive is no local operation with locally limited objectives. It is an all-out German effort to break Allied offensive power in the West. But it has not yet done so and it might be well in the interests of perspective to inventory results so far.

Von Rundstedt's forces have driven a narrow salient 51 miles almost due west into Belgium, at an average rate of about five miles a day. The advance thrust through wooded hills which offer concealment from air observation and attack and relatively dry ground for tanks and other tracked vehicles. This is good defensive ground too, and easy to hold when won. But by the very nature of the terrain, it contained no vital Allied military centers and, with the exception of a very useful lateral road, none has as yet been captured. The Germans have definitely seized the initiative. And they have given their home front a tremendous boost.

The Allies have so far limited the salient to a base of only 35 miles—narrower than at the start of the offensive. The American First Army, which has borne the brunt of the attack, not only stands firm on the Roer River line before Cologne but is attacking locally. The whole northern flank of the push has been contained, preventing sweeps toward really vital targets such as Liége, Aachen, and Antwerp. The American armies to the south have held the southern flank and are biting into it slowly but powerfully. The main Allied supply arteries lie north and south of the German bulge and are not yet threatened. And on Christmas day, American counterattacks stopped the westward thrust of von Rundstedt's spearhead four miles short of the Meuse River.

There is no news of operations since then. But we can total the inventory up to that point and wait to see what happens next with considerable cause for confidence.

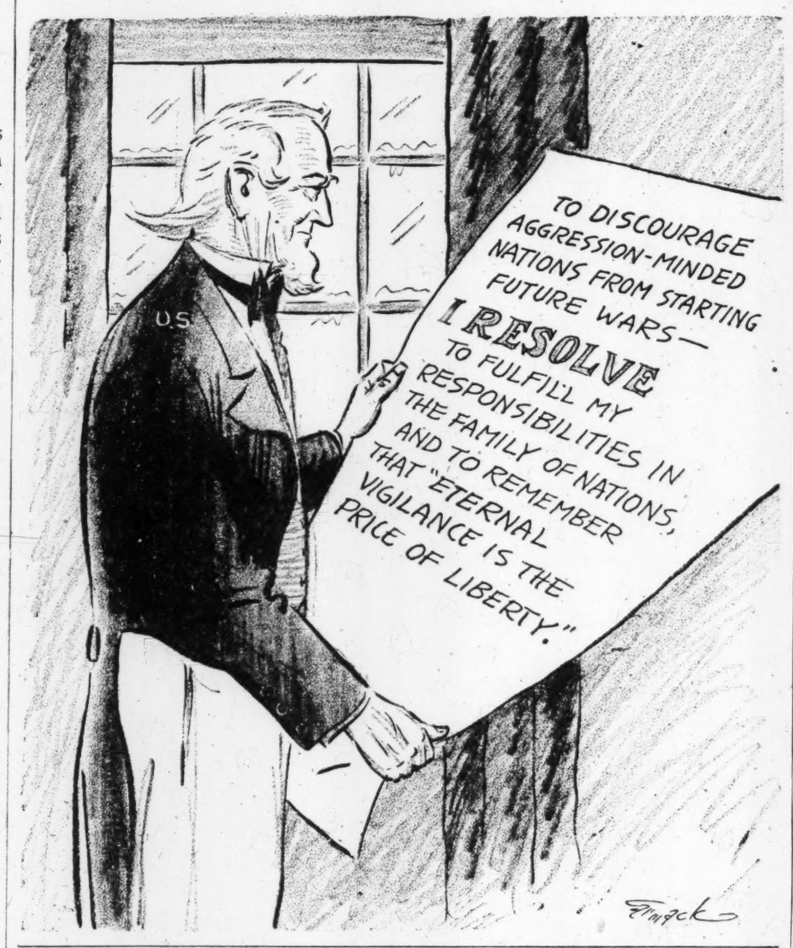
Dishwashers, it is now reported from New York, are getting better wages than saxophonists. What's that adage about true worth being recognized in time?

The German Army seems to be doing better since Herr Hitler quit imitating Rube Waddell and trying to play the outfield and pitch at the same time.

Notwithstanding the late Tom Marshall, what this country needs is a good 75-cent steak—well, a steak anyhow.

It's hard to see anything wrong with a bonus if one is on the receiving end.

How About It, Uncle?


U.S.
TO DISCOURAGE AGGRESSION-MINDED NATIONS FROM STARTING FUTURE WARS—
I RESOLVE
TO FULFILL MY RESPONSIBILITIES IN THE FAMILY OF NATIONS, AND TO REMEMBER THAT "ETERNAL VIGILANCE IS THE PRICE OF LIBERTY."
Mack

A Kansas Boy Takes a Look at Europe

(From Harry Garst of Pratt, Kan., now somewhere in France)

England is such an enchanted land. The country is so lush and green and a veritable garden. I did not see half enough of it. I was fortunate enough to be in a locale where there was plentiful sunshine along with rain. The sun shone as brilliantly as in Kansas, with only infrequent showers which served to bring out the green beauty of the landscape. Lovely flowers seemed to spring up everywhere—in the fields and even from cracks in the stone walls.

Scotland was something like a fairy land with its thatched houses and quaint villages. So much of it looks like a picture-book land—fat cattle grazing in emerald green fields beside crystal waterfalls.

France has been a great experience. . . . I wouldn't be sincere if I did not say it is something of a thrill to ride through the villages and towns with all the people waving wildly and throwing flowers at us. . . .

* * *

In regions we passed through recently the war had struck in its deadliest way. In one village we visited there were four people visible and the place was in ruins. . . .

We came upon an old woman in the kitchen of her home on the main street. The kitchen was all that remained standing. Someone had given her some of our dehydrated rations and she was having a difficult time determining just what was what. And so we separated them for her and learned in the course of the conversation that her husband had been killed. She seemed composed and was busy making the best of it. Later we met her plodding down the road in her wooden shoes leading her solitary cow. This is a spirit hard to beat. It should make us ashamed of our petty grievances.

The châteaus here are magnificent. And unlike the castles in England, most of them are reasonably modern. In the first château that I visited only the servants were left. They invited us in for a glass of cider in the kitchen, which was in the lower depths of a three-story building set high on a hill overlooking a windswept valley through which retreating armies had fled. A few shell holes through the upper part gave mute evidence of what had gone on.

The kitchen was immaculate. It had a huge, open hearth on which a pile of faggots burned under a big caldron. The red-and-white tiled floor and the rough-hewn beams in the ceiling made a kitchen that many architects would like to duplicate. . . .

* * *

There are many Polish and Czechoslovakian refugees here. These people were telling us how it was impossible to obtain anything other than the bare necessities. For a pair of women's shoes, which are nothing more than cardboard straps on a thin sole, they paid 500 francs, which is $10. A man had on a pair of blue jeans which had cost the equivalent of $15—and they couldn't have been given away in the States. One of the fellows had a good pair of civilian shoes that he had been carting around half the world and so he gave them to the old man. He practically cried over it.

The French use gestures almost to the extreme in talking. At first I thought there might be a chance of picking up some of the language, but I have about given it up as an impossible job. The French one learns in school is of little value. . . .

At first I was billeted in a school. On one occasion I gave the teacher a small cake of soap that I had received in a ration and she was quite overwhelmed. She said it was the first real piece of soap she had seen in four years.

(From Lieut. Evan H. Wild, U. S. N. R.)

I never expected to receive a neatly printed card announcing the holding of Christian Science services in a Quonset Hut at a Southwest Pacific Base! I had just gotten ashore after a month's trip at sea, and an even slightly more perilous one in the ship's motor whaleboat, and how elegantly welcome was this little card! It exuded cheer and friendliness, yet its neatness and precision, so out of place in such surroundings, brought me immediately to think of our churches at home. . . .

Wednesday morning, I put ashore again. Walking up the Fleet Landing, my host greeted a youth in baggy white pants, cook's apron and hat. He told us that he was on duty, and asked if his "official uniform" would bar him from attending—and he, of course, joined us. Two colored boys came along and by the time we were out on the float, a group of ten or more in Navy dungarees and white hat, with the inevitable raincoats, or in the Seabee olive drab, had joined us. Presently the boat, a 30-foot motor launch, drew up to the landing, and we all hopped aboard. We were off to the bimonthly Wednesday Evening Meeting! . . .

We had some time finding a suitable landing place among the many craft of all kinds and descriptions; but we finally jumped ashore and had walked about a mile, when a truck with a smiling, ruddy-faced Seabee stopped alongside. We were being met, no less, for he was the First Reader!

The Chapel, set beside the path just above a small ravine, was a tent with a raised board platform for a floor. The flaps all round were pinned up, and a single bulb, well accompanied by local flying bugs, shed an eerie light inside. A plain board table in the back corner, with a little shelf on it, was spread with literature. Our seats were board benches.

During the meeting, a tropical downpour got under way, pelting on the canvas noisily and dripping in rivulets off the fly of the tent. We felt much at peace, and the testimonies proceeded to this background.

Before the meeting was over, the rain stopped, and we stepped out, at its conclusion, into a fresh-smelling grove of coconut trees.

Mirror of World Opinion

The Meaning of Religion

Religion is derived from two Latin words, "re" and "ligo," meaning "to bind together" and that is the whole purpose of religion—to bind people together for a common purpose.

You want happiness, contentment, and success. You can't have these alone. You get them only as you help those around you to win them, too! So why not join with your fellow men in praying as well as in working for them? It is a joy to labor together and a task which will be blessed of God.—*Lake Placid Club Notes*, Army Redistribution Station organ.

Capital Sidelights

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Mary Hornaday

Have you noticed that all the posters and literature boosting the Sixth War Loan drive are tuned to the war in the Pacific? They show bombs dropping on the rising sun. There is not a Nazi emblem in the lot.

We inquired at the Treasury about it. "Yes," came the sheepish reply, confirming our suspicions. "When this drive was planned we thought the war in Europe would be over. So we went all-out against Japan."

Through all the recent taut diplomatic relations between the United States and Great Britain, Lord Halifax, British Ambassador, has kept his sense of humor.

At a gathering with newspaper reporters, he told this one on himself: "I was away from Washington over the week end to make a speech. When I finished my talk the toastmaster rose and said to the assembled diners: 'I must confess that I have felt all along that Great Britain was going to outsmart us at every turn of the road, but after listening to Lord Halifax my fears have vanished.' "

When Vice-President Wallace visited President Roosevelt the other day, newsmen waited outside, hoping to learn what job he was going to get. Mr. Wallace left by a back door but sent out word that he and the President had been discussing "reforestation in Iran."

The brush-off was not accounted quite as clever as that once perpetrated by the late Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, who, early in the Roosevelt Administration, came out of the President's office and gave reporters a straight-faced report of their discussion of Indian summer, its dates and qualities.

The great trouble about propaganda is knowing where it should end. Edward R. Barrett, formerly of Newsweek and recently back from an OWI assignment in France, can testify to that. One of the OWI campaigns in France, under the direction of William S. Paley, former Columbia Broadcasting president, was devised to get French school children to help the Army recover thousands of empty gasoline cans.

Describing the success of the campaign, Mr. Barrett confessed, "The only trouble now is that a G. I. can hardly set down a can without some school kid picking it up to get a certificate."

Office motto of an OPA executive: "Everybody is able to give pleasure in some way. One person may do it by coming into a room, another by going out."

The most elaborate set of charts yet seen on Capitol Hill made their appearance recently with War Production Boss Krug.

They were mounted on a seven-foot-high scaffolding from which red ribbons dangled. After half a dozen had been unfurled, they were folded back flat against the back drop and another layer was introduced.

The only thing the inventor hadn't counted on was the necessity of referring back to a chart. Then the one in front had to be rerolled by hand. Senators viewed the contraption with interest, but made sure it would be used more than once to portray the Nation's production needs.

Most of the stories the eight newspapermen who recently toured Pacific outposts brought back were grim and heart-rending, but they found one to laugh at. Out there every G. I. asks about the rotation plan which would let them come back home at regular intervals.

On one island, a couple of Marine privates had been teaching natives to speak English. One was called in for a special assignment. "Can you speak English?" asked the C. O.

"Yes," replied the native haltingly. "How you stand on rotation plan?"

There are some happenings in Congress that never get in the Congressional Record.

Three years ago, Senator Tom Connally, chairman of Foreign Relations Committee, took a leading part in the fight to seat Senator Langer (R) of North Dakota.

The other day after the North Dakota Senator had been talking hour after hour against the confirmation of the State Department appointments, the dignified Mr. Connally stood up at his desk, looked at the long-winded North Dakotan, held his nose, and walked out of the Senate.

Comedy and Compromise of Errors

Toward Tomorrow: A Peace Aims Feature

By Carlyle Morgan

Incipient misunderstandings between America and Britain—as over the troubles in Greece—always stimulate among some Americans the old isolationist suspicion that the United States is going to be outsmarted sooner or later by British diplomacy.

Somebody ought to insert a smile into this situation, instead of letting it become grimly ridiculous.

America has won its share of conferences, and against the British, too, as a group of Canadians assured me not long ago when I mentioned American diffidence in international affairs. Some Canadians feel that the Americans did well enough on the Oregon boundary, for example.

But from Oregon to our needed smile is about three thousand miles, along the now unfortified border; three thousand miles and twenty years, to 1842. This was about the time the State of Maine decided to take on the whole British Empire in what has since become known as the "Aroostook War."

Maine and Canada were having a boundary dispute. In the Anglo-American negotiations which closed the American Revolutionary War, rather to the displeasure of King Louis's France, the United States had already fared much better than many Americans of that day had hoped to do. But this settlement, the Treaty of 1783, set the Maine-Canada border on a line designated by supposedly appended maps. When the dispute arose in the middle 1800's, the maps were not with the copies of the treaty. It looked for a while as if the border would be demarcated in blood.

To complicate matters, another dispute over the boundary between Canada and Vermont and New York had broken out. There were raids from the American side and reprisals by Canadians, with the question involved of ownership of land on which an American fort already stood. An American had been murdered. A Canadian had been seized and was now about to be hanged, despite protests by the British Government.

It was in this tense atmosphere that Daniel Webster and Lord Ashburton undertook negotiation of the border dispute. But two amazing and amusing incidents were to affect the negotiation. An American in Paris had discovered what appeared to be the map on which Franklin had marked the Canadian border for the information of Vergennes, the French statesman. And an Englishman had discovered in 1839 a map which British officials believed to be the definitive map, by Mitchell, which should have accompanied the treaties. The maps differed, however. One placed the line where the Americans contended it was. The other placed the line where the Canadians contended it was. But, and this is even better, the map discovered by the American favored the British claim while the British map favored the American claim!

The thing is fantastic. But in any event, the discoveries seem to have put everyone in a mood for compromise, and the American-Canadian border was placed somewhere about halfway between the line shown on the two maps.

There are Canadians today who speak of this settlement simply as one of a number of United States' diplomatic victories over the British. And there are doubtless Americans who think Daniel Webster, with a tongue reputedly able to talk even the devil himself down, should have won a better settlement. But die-hards, no matter what their nationality, usually take compromises this way.

No. Will Rogers to the contrary—"We never lost a war or won a conference"—Americans have not done too badly in diplomatic horse trading with their British cousins, and not all of it has occurred along the now undisputed and unfortified Canadian border. North of that border, however, the internationally bashful American can have his historical inquisitiveness piqued, and even gain a new perspective on his statesmen's achievements.

Bridging the Gap Between War and Peace

The Bookshelf

Almost everyone you meet nowadays has drawn up or is about to draw up a peace plan. This is all to the good. It develops political perspicacity in the amateur world-maker and helps to keep the professional on his intellectual and ideological toes. But when such a gifted amateur as Henry M. Wriston writes a peace plan, the result is likely to be even more far-reaching. Amateur and professional alike are challenged to re-examine their thinking from the twin standpoints of historical perspective and moral fundamentals.

In STRATEGY OF PEACE (Boston: World Peace Foundation. $1) Dr. Wriston, who is President of Brown University, declares: "Peace is the realization of the full potentialities of those phases of culture which unite men and give them a sense of human brotherhood." He points out that the framers of the last peace failed to realize that they had to deal with "forces in time as well as in space." Thus he rightfully deplores that it was the revolutionary German government of 1919, and not the Kaiser's regime, that signed the Versailles Treaty and reaped the consequent opprobrium. This time he would have the peace pact signed by Hitler and the German General Staff. Then the German people would always know the true authors of their defeat and humiliation.

Dr. Wriston has formulated a 15-point plan for bridging the gap between war and peace. It is no blueprint for nave or apse of a lasting temple of world order, such as was drawn at Dumbarton Oaks. In this book, he is content to deal with the foundation stones.

These are the high lights: He would insist upon "unconditional surrender" by the Nazis and the immediate return of Germany to its boundaries of Jan. 30, 1933. He would compel the Germans to make every effort to restore all tangible properties of whatever sort to their rightful owners. He would impose no direct reparations, but would insist that the Germans pay the costs of returning all Allied prisoners of war to their homes, accept the responsibility and expense of repatriating all German nationals dwelling outside the Reich who desire to be repatriated, or who are expelled by any Allied power, and bear the costs of whatever population exchanges the victors might insist upon. In addition, he would force Germany to deliver to the Allies for trial and punishment all Germans accused of violence or crimes committed during the war in violation of law or human rights.

On the whole, Dr. Wriston has been careful to apply the tests of practicability as well as desirability to his peacemaking. "Strategy of Peace" is a superior contribution to public discussion of the vital problems that lie on the other side of military victory. H. M.

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